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THE EMPIRE STATE'S VOICE

CONFIDENCE OF REPUBLICANS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

ALL THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN COMPLETED—LARGELY INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES PREDICTED—GOOD PROSPECTS IN CONGRESSIONAL AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—The last meetings of the campaign in this county have been held, and full preparations have been made for the great contest next Tuesday. The campaign has been one of the most spirited on the Republican side ever witnessed in this city. The people, even more than the politicians, have been in earnest from the very first. Every meeting in the city and county has been largely attended, and the interest manifested has been quite unusual. The turn-outs and parades have been on a grander scale than for 20 years. When Secretary Schurz spoke here in German a week ago, the wigwam, seating 10,000 persons, was filled to overflowing, and when Grant and Conkling were here last Thursday it was packed and thousands were turned away. There are many indications that the work done has been effective. Almost every active Republican knows of one or more Democrats who have made up their minds to vote for Garfield. These include business and working men. The Chinese letter forgery has also disgusted some respectable Democrats, and will no doubt win Garfield more votes than it will cost him. The registration in this city is 37,919, about 5,000 more than last year. This indicates a much larger vote in the county than has ever been cast before, and there is no doubt that it will be considerably larger; but the Republican County Committee have evidence that about 1,000 of this increase is fraudulent. They have taken measures which they believe will be effective to prevent illegal voting, and it will be dangerous business for persons to vote who have no right to do so. There is no doubt the Republicans will carry the county by a substantial majority, estimated at from 3,500 to 5,000. It is probable that 4,000 is a pretty safe estimate, against 765 for Hayes four years ago. The Democrats virtually concede the county on everything except member of Congress. They are making a desperate fight for Scoville, and are offering, in the most open and unblushing way, to trade Electoral votes or any part of the county ticket for votes for him. On this account it is expected that Mr. Bush will run behind somewhat, but not enough to be defeated. The Republicans fully expect to elect four of the five Assemblymen, and will possibly elect them all, as they did last year.

UTICA, Oct. 31.—The canvass closes in Oneida County with the Republicans confident of the largest majority they have had since 1872. The figures of most careful calculators place that majority between 2,000 and 3,000, with a probability that it will be midway between those figures. The Democratic canvass in Oneida has been lukewarm and spiritless to the end. The Republicans will elect a full county ticket, including Congressman, by majorities slightly less than that given for the national ticket. Three Republican Assemblymen will also be elected. The first district being no longer regarded as doubtful. The Republicans expect to carry the city of Utica, which gave Tilden nearly 200 majority, and will largely reduce the Democratic majority in Rome. Advices from the surrounding counties indicate that every county in Central New-York will give a Republican majority. This will be the gain of Lewis, Montgomery, Otsego, and Hamilton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 31.—There has been no "fuss and feathers" in the Republican work in this county. Every minute, from the time of the Chicago Convention, the campaign work has been persevering and ceaseless. There are no dissensions in the ranks. Every Republican is pulling straight. There have been large accessions from the Democrats, and every hour the cause is gaining strength. Four years ago the Republican majority in this county was 402; last year the Republican majority was 1,559 on Lieutenant-Governor, and it will certainly be as much as last year, and possibly more. The campaign hereabout has been filled with shameful and disgraceful Democratic falsehoods, but all of them have been so glaring that they have recoiled and helped to swell the Republican majorities. One of them was that John H. Ketcham, the Republican candidate for Congress, had agreed to trade the Republican Electoral ticket for Democratic votes for himself. One of the Democrats who is said to have so stated, is Mr. Lyman Robinson, a leading Democrat in the county, and in to-morrow's *Eagle* he will denounce the statement as false. In many parts of the county places of business will be closed on election day. Poughkeepsie city will give a magnificent majority for Garfield and Arthur. All over the district the Republicans are wild with enthusiasm.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 31.—Both sides are settling down for solid work at the polls. The Republicans are everywhere earnest, active, and enthusiastic. Never before has the party organized itself in every town as thoroughly as it has this year. The people have led and the committees have followed. Republicans everywhere in the county are anxious to *pledge themselves to spend election day at the polls*, and bring their dinner pails. Many who voted for Tilden are now active for Garfield. Republican meetings have been held in every locality, and have been more largely attended than ever before. Not half a score of doubtful Republicans are known to the committee, and from every school district come in reports of doubtful persons and Democrats who openly declare for Garfield. The tariff question and the Chinese forgery have driven sensible Democrats from Hancock. The tariff question has been earnestly discussed here, and in this city among our manufacturers has strengthened the Republican Party greatly. Great care has been taken to distribute the best of documents and newspapers among doubtful persons and to secure a careful canvass of the county by school districts. The changes for the past month have been greatly in favor of the Republicans. Democratic leaders here concede a Republican majority in the county of 2,500. The Republican managers expect from 2,500 to 3,000. We expect to elect a Republican member of the Assembly in the Second District and to hold the First. Miller, for Congress, will run fully up to the Electoral ticket.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—The situation at the close of the campaign in this city and county is most encouraging to the Republicans. A thorough and systematic canvass of the entire county has been made under the direction of the County Committee, with gratifying results. In addition to the speakers sent by the Republican State Committee, the County Committee have had the assistance of a large corps of able and efficient local speakers, who have filled appointments in every school district. There is not a neighborhood that has not been visited, and the Republicans of the entire county are thoroughly aroused. The meetings have uniformly been largely attended and enthusiastic. This class of campaign work culminated in the monster demonstration in this city on Friday last, which is conceded by Democrats to have been the largest and most magnificent mass-meeting and parade ever held in the county. Complete arrangements have been made for getting out the Republican vote, and it will probably be the largest ever polled. A Republican gain of 600 over 1876 is confidently expected in this city alone. The Democrats, who have been greatly discouraged and have exhibited little life since they heard from Indiana, held the last meeting of the campaign in this city last night, at which Lester B. Faulkner spoke. Not more than 200 persons were present, and the meeting was a dismal failure. The tide has been setting strongly in favor of Republican success since the October elections. The Republicans are working unitedly and harmoniously for victory, and are buoyant and confident of success. Oswego County may safely be put down for 3,500 Republican majority, and some estimate that it will be nearer 4,000.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 31.—The Republicans of Broome County are well organized, and the outlook is bright. The campaign has been in the hands of experienced men who look to every quarter, and the work for Tuesday is well in hand. The Democrats are working desperately with the Chinese letter, and make it their chief argument. Friday evening they had a parade, almost all the banners in which were illuminated with the Chinese matter. Large bundles of the forged letter were in circulation yesterday on the streets. They were also sent out on the country roads to farmers. It will have no effect among the farmers but will have some among mechanics who were coming to the Republican Party on the tariff question. The roorback stops the stampede, which was its object; but the Republicans will carry the county by from 1,600 to 1,700 majority, an increase of from 300 to 400 over last year. There is a warm fight on Assemblyman. Efforts are making to defeat L. Coe Young, Republican, but they will not succeed. Edmund O'Connor will return to-morrow and hold a meeting to address Irishmen. He can influence many. Senator Halbert has returned from the Twenty-first Congressional District, and reports that Gen. Jacobs, the Republican candidate, is all right.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 31.—The Republicans of Onondaga County are fully prepared for the election of Tuesday, and will go into the fight with a determination to increase their majority. The county organization has never done more effective work than during the campaign now about to close. The Republicans are thoroughly united and are enthusiastic to a degree seldom witnessed. There have been many accessions to the party of prominent Democrats, the effect of which has been very demoralizing to the Democracy. The defection has not been confined to prominent Democrats either, for a good many working men have gone over to the Republicans in the belief that their material interests will be promoted by such a course. The Republicans are confident of carrying the county by a good majority. Four years ago they carried it by 3,700, and expect to increase this majority on Tuesday. Last year Mr. Hoskins's plurality was 4,099, and the best informed Republican workers place their majority on Tuesday at about these figures. All three of the Republican candidates for members of Assembly will be elected. There has been some opposition to Assemblyman Duguid on account of his advocacy of the Hepburn Freight bill, and some prominent Republicans have openly worked against him during the canvass. While they may succeed in reducing Mr. Duguid's majority, it is not believed that they can defeat him. Mr. Hiscock will be returned to Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, probably by an increased majority. Judge Ruger, his Democratic opponent, has made no particular effort in his canvass to reduce Mr. Hiscock's vote, and will run about even with the Democratic ticket.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31.—The canvass in Western New-York has been an exceedingly animated one. The Republican press and speakers have confined themselves strictly to the arguments, principles, practices, and professions of the two parties. There have been only subordinate references to the candidates of the opposition, as it is conceded that the Democracy cannot be judged nor trusted at all on the merits or demerits of their candidates. After the Maine election the party awoke to a sense of its danger. After Indiana and Ohio the result of the conflict seemed settled, and the impression prevailed that victory was certain if the same line of argument was used here as in those States. If there was any lapsing into a sense of security, the wretched and unprincipled attempt of the Democratic Party to arouse the prejudices of working men against the Republican Party and candidates aroused the latent energies of the Republicans, and it would seem that the Chinese fraud had only a stimulating and salutary effect. The Chinese bugbear may influence some unthinking voters in the cities of Western New-York, but it is probable that the tariff question has gotten such a hold that no bugbear can relax it. Every Republican Congressman is considered certain of election from the Twenty-second to the Thirty-third District, inclusive. The Democratic nominee in this district, A. S. Warner, of Albion, is not yet known to have accepted the empty honor. The following Assemblymen are considered safe: Allegany, Samuel H. Morgan; Cattaraugus, Samuel H. Bradley and Joseph M. Congdon; Cayuga, Thomas Hunter and Hector C. Tuthill; Erie, Jules O'Brien, Frank Sipp, and Harvey J. Hurd; Genesee, J. W. Holmes; Livingston, K. M. Scott; Monroe, George G. Seely and Frederick P. Root; Ontario, John Raines; Orleans, M. H. Phillips; Schuyler, Lewis Beach; Steuben, John W. Davis and Russell M. Tuttle; Tioga, Edward G. Nowlan; Tompkins, Truman Boardman; Wayne, Rowland Robinson and Addison W. Gates; Wyoming, G. M. Palmer; Yates, Asa P. Fisher—all Republicans. Chemung, Third and Fourth; Erie, Second; Monroe, Second; Niagara and Seneca are doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans in the Second Monroe. There will be a heavier vote polled than ever before in this section of the State, and there is every indication that the Republicans will show the heaviest percentage of increase.

TROY, Oct. 31.—The chances on the Electoral ticket in this county are about even. Neither side really expects more than 500 majority, although the Democrats in street talk claim 800. The Republicans are more confident than the other side, and are better organized than ever before. They expect to gain largely among the working men. Many of the manufacturing and business places will be closed on Tuesday, and the proprietors will be at the polls. In Troy, whose vote decides the political character of the county, all the Inspectors of Election are Democrats, but some ardent Republicans claim that they will make gains in all the wards. This is doubtful. The Democrats may approach their regular majority and the Republican gains will be in *the county towns. Two Democrats, one with*out opposition, will be elected to the Assembly, and one district will send a Republican. The Republicans are pretty sure to elect part of the county ticket, while the Democrats will carry through their nominee for County Clerk, who will run ahead of his ticket. Lansingburg, the largest town in the county, is claimed by the Republicans by 600 majority at least, nearly double the usual figure. Hoosick Falls, usually Democratic, is likely to go Republican.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—For the first time since 1874 the Democracy of this county is apparently united, and the indications are that the national ticket will have a majority of 1,500 or 1,800. Some Republicans gloomily predict 2,000. The Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Nolan, is very liberal in his expenditure of money, and is likely to have a majority in excess of the above figures. There appears to be a lack of heartiness in the canvass for Dr. Vanderpoel. The Republicans will probably carry two of the four Assembly Districts—Mr. Draper in the Second and Mr. Campbell in the Fourth. There is a possibility but not a probability, of Mr. Tuttle being elected in the First. There is an unfortunate division in the Second District, the result being two Republican candidates. They are ex-Republican Member C. R. Knowles and the President of the County Committee, Mr. Draper. Mr. Knowles's candidacy merely jeopardizes the chances of his Republican rival. The canvass of the county has been thorough, and in many instances the Republicans have made marked inroads in the Democratic ranks, especially in the factories of the city, but Mayor Nolan's profuse expenditure of money has made his election altogether probable, and in some degree has assisted the Democratic Electoral ticket.

NEWBURG, Oct. 31.—The canvass is closed in Orange County. The casting of the ballots on Tuesday is all that remains to be done. The Democrats claim a tie in the county; the Republicans claim from 300 to 500. Dickey will be elected to the Assembly in the First District sure. The Democrats will probably elect their member in the Second District, as it is strongly Democratic. Beach, Democrat, will probably carry the district for Congress. There has been no apparent special effort made here for Mr. Pierson. He will run with the Electoral ticket. Beach has made unusual efforts, and will carry the district by about 700 majority from present appearances.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The closing weeks of the canvass in Western New-York, and especially in the Thirty-third Congressional District, have been marked by much earnest work, and the prospects to Republicans now look brighter than at any previous time in the campaign. While there has at no time been any doubt about a large majority for the Electoral ticket, there were local complications that put in jeopardy the election of a Republican Congressman and threatened to take many votes from the national ticket. The trouble originated in a revival of certain charges of malfeasance in office, while Commissioner of Pensions, of the Hon. Henry Van Aernam, who is the present Congressman from this district and is again the nominee. These charges, it is only fair to say, were made two years ago, and were promptly met and denied by Dr. Van Aernam, who called for a thorough investigation, and was completely exonerated by a committee of the Democratic House. Mr. Van Aernam also brought suit for libel against the Democratic papers which urged the charges, and in the case of one received a verdict in his favor, the damages being fixed at a nominal sum, through his leniency, in view of the fact that one of the editors of the paper in question was threatened with insanity and both were poor. The revival of these charges in a new form, and the knowledge that they would be pressed with vigor, made many Republicans apprehensive of the effect of a renomination of Dr. Van Aernam on the local situation, and though the information came to them only a few days before the convention, they made a strong effort to secure the nomination of some one against whom no charges would be likely to appear. It was by this means that the name of ex-Gov. Fenton was drawn into the contest. In the absence of Mr. Fenton, and without his knowledge, the editor of the *Journal*, published here, had presented the ex-Governor's name as a possible way out of the difficulty. On the return of Mr. Fenton he was dangerously sick for several days, and was able to take no part in the contest. He declined the use of his name, and as Dr. Van Aernam had secured nearly enough delegates to nominate him—enough, at least, to prevent the nomination of any other man—after a few ballots the nomination went to him.

The apprehensions of Republicans who regarded his nomination as unwise were soon justified, for Judge Emory F. Warren, of Fredonia, was placed in the field as an Independent Republican candidate, and his standing in the community is such that there was little doubt that he would divide the Republican vote and make the election of a Democrat a foregone conclusion. At this juncture the Chautauqua County Committee, at the head of which is ex-District Attorney Bootey, made an urgent appeal to Mr. Warren, and he patriotically withdrew from the contest. This action has again fully united the party on local issues, and the prospects are now unclouded and hopeful. The efficient county and town committees are working with more enthusiasm and care than ever before, and it is believed that Chautauqua will give a Republican majority of from 4,800 to 5,000, while Cattaraugus will give from 2,800 to 3,500 Republican majority.

The last grand rally of the campaign in this part of the State was held in Jamestown to-day, Senator Conkling and the Hon. John A. Enander were the speakers. Two grand parades took place. Over 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry were in line, and nearly all the manufactories of the place were closed, their operatives joining the trade divisions of the procession. It is a foregone conclusion that the Thirty-third District will give its "old-fashioned Republican majority," which is next on the list to the magnificent showing that St. Lawrence always presents.

EXCITEMENT IN PORT JERVIS.

THE DEMOCRATS PREPARED TO RESORT TO ILLEGAL MEANS TO CARRY THE TOWN.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 31.—The greatest excitement prevails in this usually quiet village to-day over the prospects of the coming election. Large crowds gathered around the news depots this morning eagerly and loudly discussing the situation. The demand for New-York papers was so great that only about one half of the applicants could obtain them. The election on Tuesday promises to be very exciting in two of the election districts. There are over 1,000 names registered, and as there are only a little over 600 minutes in which the votes can be polled the voting must necessarily be very rapid, leaving very little time for the challenging of votes. It is now reported that there will be considerable challenging done by the leaders of the Democracy, with a view to prevent the polling of many Republican votes. The Republicans are active, and are doing everything possible to counteract the efforts of the Democrats. The excitement is growing hourly more intense, and it remains to be seen whether the election can be carried on peaceably. It is feared by some that it will be necessary to resort to force to prevent illegal voting. The Republicans have been so thorough in their canvass that a very large Republican gain is assured, and it is only by the use of illegal means that the Democracy can hope to carry the town.

THE CLUMSY CHINESE FORGERY.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—The Buffalo *Express* of to-morrow morning will give a fac simile of the Garfield signature to the bogus Morey letter, and also a fac simile of the genuine signature of Gen. Garfield to a letter written to a gentleman of this city on the 31st of June last. The difference between the bogus and the real signatures is even more marked than that between the handwriting in the Morey letter and in Gen. Garfield's letter to Mr. Jewell. In the course of its article on the subject, the *Express* says impressions of the two signatures have been submitted to Mr. Abraham Altman, President of the Third National Bank of Buffalo, than whom there is not a more obstinate Democrat in all the land. He decided in an instant that "the two names were not written by the same hand." He was asked "Would you not discharge a bank teller for paying out money on a signature so little *like the genuine as that?*" "*No teller would* do it," he said very gravely, and the bystanders knew that he meant it.

FREE SPEECH NOT TOLERATED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—A dispatch has been received from Jackson, Miss., signed "S. J. Estelle and R. C. Kerr," stating that they left Jackson on the 29th to distribute Republican election tickets and show that Deason was a proper candidate for Congress. On the 30th they reached Dry Grove; and on leaving for Terry were overtaken by a mob of nine armed men, who stated they had been appointed to escort Estelle and Kerr and see that they made no Radical speeches nor distributed any tickets. They were escorted to a train and required to return to Jackson.

REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The indications are that the debt statement, which will be published to-morrow, will show a reduction in the public debt for the month of October of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. With one day's receipts yet to be added, the October receipts from Customs are nearly $15,000,000, and those from internal revenue over $11,000,000.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31.—The steam-ship Horden, (British,) Port Royal for Bremen, put in at Venus Point to-day with her cargo on fire. She will be towed to the city for survey in the morning.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 31.—The five days' storm, after a heavy blow last night of six hours' duration, spent its force at midnight. No further tidings of marine disasters have been received except a report of the stranding of an unknown schooner near Egg Island Point. It is supposed inside the bay. The wires along shore are down.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The schooner Tranchemontagne, of Montreal, bound from Trenton to this port with rye, was driven against the outer west pier early this morning in attempting to make the harbor, and is a total wreck. The crew was saved.

TUESDAY'S GOOD PROMISE

AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PREDICTED IN OHIO.

THE QUIET BUT EFFECTIVE WORK SINCE THE OCTOBER ELECTION—GARFIELD'S MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT OVER 30,000—THE FORGED LETTER MAKING MANY CONVERTS TO REPUBLICANISM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—The outward quietness that has prevailed in Ohio since the late election does not mean that the Ohio Republicans have grown tired and are taking refuge in their 20,000 majority on the State ticket as a means of safety for Tuesday. The canvass of the State by stump speakers has simply ceased by direction of the Central Committee, and the powerful lever of personal effort has been set in operation. The Republicans propose to poll every vote they had in the State election and can safely promise 10,000 or 15,000 more. The Democrats have taken some temporary and fitful hope from the forged Chinese letter, but the result of that fiasco will do them more harm here than good. No one believes that Garfield wrote such letter. The working men, and especially the coal and iron workers of this section, have far more fear of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform than they have for all the Chinese ghosts Mr. Barnum can raise. In these iron-manufacturing sections the Republican vote of Tuesday will be largely increased over that last recorded. The Irishmen of the State are coming over in considerable numbers, led by two or three of their most prominent men in different sections of the State. As they hate and fear England, so they object to following any course that will aid English manufacturers, or fatten her at the expense of the country they have adopted. In some sections the Irish Catholic clergy are for this cause denouncing the Democratic Party, and doing quiet work for the Republicans. There seems to be utter demoralization among the Democrats, both personally and as a party organization. They have given up all hope of Indiana, and few of them are claiming New-York. Their course and feeling here is one of virtual abandonment of the contest in advance of the election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 31.—The arrival of John G. Thompson from New-York caused many of the faithful to gather around their chief, hoping that he might be able to impart some information that would tend to cheer their drooping spirits, but even this political prophet, it would appear, has lost all hope, and could not give encouragement to his followers. To the question, "Will it be safe to risk anything on the general result, or even on New-York," Mr. Thompson advised the boys to hold on to their money, on the ground that he is opposed to all gambling. The efforts to reform the Democratic column by organizing secret societies has fallen through, and to-day the Ohio Democracy are without confidence in their leaders, and but little hope exists among the observing ones that the party will survive the shock which they now see is inevitable. The majority of Democrats in this city already concede the election of Gen. Garfield. Among the number is a son of Senator Thurman. The circulation of the forged letter and other libellous circulars among the working men in the machine shops and factories has not only injured the Democratic Party, but has been instrumental in bringing recruits to the Republican ranks. Col. Allen Miller, a brilliant Irish orator, addressed a large meeting of working men last night on the tariff. This address was very effective. He paid the highest tribute to Gen. Arthur. At the close of the meeting a large number of voters joined the club, and 100 signified their intention to stop work and labor until Tuesday night for the success of the Republican ticket. Many who have come over to the party during the past few days give as one reason for changing, the circulating of forged documents by the Democratic managers for the sole purpose of getting their votes. Advices received at Republican head-quarters are of the most encouraging character. All the indications are that the Buckeye State will lead off with over 30,000 majority for Garfield.

CONNECTICUT NOT DOUBTFUL.

A GOOD MAJORITY FOR GARFIELD ASSURED—THE BOURBONS FLOODING THE STATE WITH MONEY.

HARTFORD, Oct. 31.—The active work of the campaign has closed for the Republicans much more brilliantly than it opened. It is certain that not since 1860 has so much earnestness been exhibited in every part of the State, even in the remotest hamlets. It is also certain that the Republicans have never been defeated when they have exhibited such spirit and unity. Ordinarily it would mean a Republican majority of not less than 5,000. There is only one danger. During the past week the State has been flooded with money. The Democratic State Committee raised $35,000 to which James E. English added a like amount, in addition to previous liberal contributions. How much Barnum has added is unknown, but he is making a special fight for the control of the Legislature, and his confidential agents are, in all the close towns, supplied with funds to secure all purchasable votes. Probably more money is being used for corrupt purposes than was ever before known. Well advised Republicans do not believe the State can be bought. The purchasable element is chiefly on the Democratic side, and it is, moreover, so demoralised that it must be bought to hold it. This will require a large share of the Democratic funds. The Republicans everywhere are forewarned, and will be on the lookout for fraud. It is believed the Republicans will elect the Presidential and State ticket by at least 2,000 and possibly by three times as much. The Democrats will probably make gains in the Legislature, which had an unusually large Republican majority last year. Of the 11 Senators holding over 9 are Republicans, so that the election of two more will give them *the control of the Senate. The Republicans* expect to elect 5 and possibly 8 of the 10. In the House the Republican majority will hardly fall below 40. For Congress the Republicans feel certain of the First and Third Districts, and at least hopeful of the other two, which are naturally Democratic. The State is being flooded with Barnum's latest lithographs, but it is too late for votes to be changed by such methods. A long line of railroad hand-bills have been issued, condemning the Republicans for the Color-blind bill of the last Legislature, and pledging Gov. English against it. The bill was drawn by George M. Woodruff, Democratic Railroad Commissioner, and passed without opposition, being urged by the entire commission. To try to make a political issue of it is cheap demagogism.

WISCONSIN'S MAJORITY.

FROM 15,000 TO 20,000—A GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—The Republicans will carry Wisconsin on Tuesday by an unusual majority. The lowest estimate is 15,000, while over 20,000 is confidently expected. The Republican majority in this county, which used to give 5,000 Democratic majority, will be over 3,000. Reports from all parts of the State indicate a greater interest among Republicans than four years ago, and a better organization for campaign work. As to Congressmen, the Republicans will certainly gain one and probably two. In the Sixth District the defeat of Bouck, Democrat, the present member, is certain. In the Fourth District the contest will be close, but the chances are in favor of Sanger, Republican, over Deuster, the present member. The Republican Congressmen sure to be elected are: First District, C. G. Williams; Second, L. B. Caswell; Third, G. C. Hazelton; Sixth, Richard Guenther; Seventh, Judge Humphrey; Eighth, Thaddeus Pound. In the Fifth, Bragg, Democrat, will probably be re-elected, but his majority will be very small. The Republicans in this city are unusually enthusiastic. To-morrow night they will make a demonstration with nearly 10,000 men in line. Nearly all the business houses will put teams and decorated wagons in the procession, and extensive preparations are being made for a grand illumination.

THE OUTLOOK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY AND A FULL CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION EXPECTED.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The prospect of a Republican victory in this State, with majorities on the national and State tickets reaching if not exceeding those of four years ago, is most promising. The State Committee are also hopeful of the election of a full Republican delegation to Congress, though the Democratic managers are bending all their energies to keep control of their one district, and elect their candidates in the Third and Sixth Districts. The contest in the Third and Fourth, the two Boston districts, is to be the sharpest, and the vote will be close in both. In these districts the Democrats have secured a large registration of new voters, and their money is freely circulated, but in the Third, especially, business men of influence have entered with working Republican Party leaders into the canvass, and on election day self-appointed committees will be at the polls to see that every available vote for Mr. Ranney is polled, and that there is a fair ballot in the Fourth. Hayes's chances are brightening. Morse's large majority two years ago was largely due to Republican votes, which he cannot get this year. The anti-Morse Democrats still stand out against him. They have refused to accept Gaston's declination of their nomination, and will have Gaston ballots at the polls. These will draw away a large number of Democratic votes, some estimate as many as 2,000. With the loss of his own party votes to Gaston, and of Republican votes counted on his side two years ago, but which will largely go to Hayes this time, Morse's last vote promises to be considerably reduced. There has also been in this district a large registration of new votes, which has been mostly secured by the Morse men, and on this Morse counts, while he hopes to maintain something of his Republican vote. In the last Presidential election his majority was only a little over 1,000. This the Republicans are confident they can wipe out, while they are as confident they can regain Republican votes lost to Morse in the last Congressional election, and so with the new vote elect Hayes by a substantial majority. In the Sixth District, which the Democrats hope to gain through fusion with the Greenbackers on Moody Boynton, Col. Stone, the Republican candidate, is reasonably sure of an election by a majority of from 1,000 to 2,000. All the other districts are safe for old-time majorities.

A CLOSE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.

THE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR CONCEDED—A GOOD PROSPECT FOR GAINING A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31.—The election on Tuesday promises to be the most exciting held for 12 years, and the indications point to an unusually large vote. Hancock will carry the State probably by 50,000. There are four candidates for Governor—Alvin Hawkins, Republican; John T. Wright, Democrat; S. F. Wilson, bolting Democrat, and R. M. Edwards, Greenbacker. The *Banner*, the leading Democratic newspaper, has just completed a thorough canvass of the State, and gives Hawkins 84,175; Wright, 81,800; Wilson, 66,525. Edwards's vote will be about 15,000. Although the contest between Hawkins and Wright will be close, Hawkins will be elected. The Republicans claim for him a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The Democrats will carry every Congressional District except the Second, from which the Hon. L. C. Houk will be returned. The Republicans will elect about 40 members of the General Assembly, and will very likely hold the balance of power. The Hon. Horace Maynard will, beyond doubt, be elected United States Senator by the Legislature, which meets next January.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Beyond all peradventure, Tennessee will elect a Republican Governor on Tuesday next. There will be about 230,000 votes polled in the State. Hawkins, the Republican candidate for Governor, will gain from 5,000 to 10,000 votes from the opposition parties, making at least 105,000. Wright, State Credit Democrat, will receive about 80,000, and Wilson, Repudiationist, about 65,000. The Nashville *Banner* concedes the election of Hawkins. The State Credit Democrats have plenty of money and propose to buy enough votes to secure their Legislative ticket, but the Republicans are better organized than ever before, and are almost sure of a majority of the Legislature. The Legislature will elect a Senator in place of James E. Bailey, retiring, and the Republicans are rejoicing at the prospect of gaining one of their own faith.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SURE.

A CLEAN SWEEP AND ALL THE CONGRESSMEN PROMISED.

CONCORD, Oct. 31.—The closing hours of the campaign find the Republicans sanguine of success and determined to win. In this State the utmost harmony prevails, and good nominations have been made for local officers. The Democrats are playing the "still-hunt," but the Republicans are prepared for such tactics. The indications now point to the election of Bell by the people, the election of all three Republican Congressmen, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. The size of the majority is what the Republicans are now working for. The First Congressional District will be the closest, great efforts being made to defeat Hall, the present member. There are four candidates in the district, but the Greenback and Prohibition candidates will receive a small vote. The vote of the State will be very full, hundreds of absent voters having already returned to vote. The check-lists throughout the State contain more names than ever before, and to-morrow is the last day to receive them.

DESPERATE NEW-JERSEY BOURBONS.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—A prominent lawyer and citizen of this place and Col. Robeson, of Belvidere, were arrested to-day on the affidavit of Cale Lunger, of this place. Feeling defeat assured and Kilpatrick's election certain, the Democrats have resorted to desperate measures. The people of Washington are loud in their condemnation of the arrests. They say that for years Lunger and his associates have bull-dosed voters and abused everybody that came to the polls to vote according to the dictates of their conscience, and that now, because a few honest Democrats have determined to punish the ex-Prosecutor of this county—who bought his nomination—by voting for the brave Kilpatrick, these men again came to the front. The ring is now limited to a few followers, and independent Democrats and Republicans are united to-night in declaring emphatically that if these men use their usual tactics of abuse and bull-dosing they will be summarily dealt with; that if the law cannot protect the citizens of this town they will protect themselves. The city is protected in having a firm Mayor, and no doubt Mayor Beatty will himself take measures to prevent foul means being used. Much excitement prevails, and men who have heretofore not taken part in politics are now loudly condemning the course pursued, and all admit that this will undoubtedly cause Warren County to give Gen. Kilpatrick a handsome majority.

REFUTING A BOURBON SLANDER.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31.—The Rochester *Union*, having on Friday charged the State Associated Press with political partisanship in its dispatches, Carrol E. Smith, President of the association, prints a letter in the *Democrat and Chronicle*, in which he refutes the allegations and demands that Mr. Purcell prove his assertions or retract them. The letter is very trenchant. It is against the rules to make a public attack on the management. Mr. Purcell is one of the Executive Committee of the association, and his specific charge was that political dispatches were made up in the interest of the Republican Party, and that the President had been repeatedly remonstrated with on this account. Mr. Smith responds that such assertions are willfully, malignantly, and insanely false, and that the statements, insinuations, and innuendoes are indecent and ungentlemanly, and without a vestige of truth; and he states that Mr. Purcell, as a committeeman and journalist, if he is yet in his right mind, must know the utter falsity of his statement.

BE WARNED AND VOTE EARLY.

TAMMANY'S PLAN TO DELAY VOTERS—SHERIFF BOWE'S DANGEROUS GAME.

It is reported upon good authority that orders have been given by Tammany Hall to the Inspectors in the election districts where the Republicans and Anti-Tammany have a majority to delay the voting by challenges, examinations, and all possible devices, so that at the close of the polls a large number of voters will not have been able to vote. The number of voters in many districts renders this possible. It is of the utmost importance that every voter who does not wish to lose his vote should go early to the polls.

It is understood that Sheriff Bowe professes to swear in a large number of deputies for the real, if not avowed, purpose of intimidating the voters on election day. Such a thing has never been done except once in the height of the Ring's power. If Sheriff Bowe purposes to go into this business he should remember that the Governor of this State is not likely to quietly see official power thus prostituted. Meantime, candidates for the Sheriff's shoes should prepare their papers.

THE DE GOLYER CONTRACT.

UTTER WORTHLESSNESS OF THE AFFIDAVIT OF A. B. KIRTLAND—WHAT MR. THURMAN THINKS OF THE AFFIANT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A. B. Kirtland, whose affidavit touching the alleged connection of Gen. Garfield with the De Golyer pavement contract was published yesterday, is well known in Washington. In 1877 he was a witness before the joint committee of Congress appointed to investigate the Government of the District of Columbia. For a long time he evaded the subpœna of the committee, but was finally captured in New-York City. Kirtland testified before the committee that he was paid $72,000 by the agent of the De Golyer company for exercising influence with the Board of Public Works in obtaining a contract for that company, and at the same time, in reply to questions, testified that he possessed no influence whatever with the Board of Public Works, and, in fact, exercised none in the matter of securing the contract. His statements were so contradictory that Senator Thurman, who was a member of the committee, frankly told Kirtland that he (Thurman) did not believe his testimony, and added: "Nobody else would, either." Those persons here who know Kirtland say they would not believe any statement he might make, no matter under what solemn forms made.

A FATAL POLITICAL RIOT.

THROWING A BRICK INTO A REPUBLICAN MEETING—A NEGRO KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—At a Republican meeting here last night a brick was thrown into a crowd of negroes, one of whom was struck. The negroes rushed toward a saloon on the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, under the belief that the brick was thrown from that point. Arriving there they were confronted by three policemen, who prevented them from entering, when they began throwing rocks at the saloon, breaking the windows and shutters. At this point one of the policemen discharged his pistol in the air as a call for help. Promiscuous firing followed, during which an old negro named Brown was killed. Policeman Slattery was struck on the head by a brick and severely injured. The negroes say Brown was killed by the policeman who fired the shot in the air. So far as can be ascertained, only one person was killed and Policeman Slattery and a negro wounded.

Later.—The exact origin of the disturbance is still in doubt, but it does not appear that there was any concerted purpose or action to break up or seriously disturb the meeting. There were a good many negroes in the procession and at the meeting, and they had been hooted at and otherwise provoked by a lot of unruly fellows during the march. This was kept up after they arrived at the meeting and some of them resented it by using their torches over the heads of some of their assailants. This led to throwing of stones and other missiles at the negroes, and then the firing began. The negroes still insist that Brown was killed by a policeman, but there is no evidence to prove it. The only man killed was Brown, but perhaps a dozen or more were more or less injured by policemen's clubs when the latter charged the crowd. Joseph Simmonds, a negro, had his skull fractured, and will probably die. John Weyman, white, was shot in the hand. Several others were pounded and bruised with clubs and torches. Policeman Slattery, whose upper jaw was shattered, is in a critical condition.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS THURSDAY, NOV. 25, AS THE DATE OF THE ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following will be issued to-morrow:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

At no period in their history, since the United States became a Nation, has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness, and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth, and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor, and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice which have made our greatness as a Nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of Government and society which will perpetuate it—for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all good.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgements to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Pulpits in Boston and in suburban towns and cities as far distant as Lowell were occupied to-day by delegates to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the number of 34, and prayer-meetings were also led by them. This morning the original crusaders met in a reunion prayer-meeting at the Clarendon-Street Church, and in the forenoon, afternoon, and evening the delegates occupied the desks of preachers, without regard to denomination.

At the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-night there were overflowing audiences. Very earnest and interesting speeches were made by Miss Mary West, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Galesburg, Ill., Miss Fanny Barnes, of New-York City, and Miss Hobbs, of Chicago. Many young men and women signed the pledge, and a large number of young ladies held a preliminary meeting to organize a young woman's Christian union.

MAYORALTY NOMINATIONS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 31.—The Republicans yesterday nominated Capt. Horace B. Putnam for Mayor.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31.—The Democrats last night nominated James T. Gordon for Mayor.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

STILL HAGGLING OVER DULCIGNO.

ALBANIAN LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED AND THE TOWN SURRENDERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—Dervisch Pasha, who has been sent to Scutari to supersede Riza Pasha in the conduct of the negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno, is authorized to arrest the Albanians heading the party of resistance and send them on board a Turkish man-of-war. After the transfer of Dulcigno they will be asked if they are willing to become Montenegrin subjects. If they answer in the negative they will be taken to Scutari. Dervisch Pasha, who will be able to concentrate 10,000 men, is empowered to occupy all the houses in Dulcigno. Osman Pasha, chief of staff, who was lately sent from Constantinople, will occupy Scutari to prevent the departure of Albanians. Montenegro insists upon the surrender of Dulcigno within three days after the conclusion of the convention and will hold the Porte responsible for any subsequent Albanian attacks. Riza Pasha has informed the Porte that there is danger of an attack by Albanians on Podgoritza, and in order to prevent it he will leave four battalions at Scutari, and occupy Dulcigno with six battalions.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—A telegram from Ragusa announces that the Prince of Montenegro, seeing the settlement of the Dulcigno question likely to be indefinitely protracted, has resolved to go to Italy for the Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch denies that Riza Pasha has been superseded. It is stated that the Albanians have threatened him with assassination.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES.

BARCELONA, Oct. 31.—Eighty-seven French seminarists have arrived here.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 31.—Leading Catholics here, having visited the Prefect to protest against the execution of the decrees, the Prefect refused to receive the deputation, saying he considered that all who refused to obey the law were rebels. The President of the deputation warmly denounced the use of the term rebels. He said: "We do not protest against the laws, but against the decrees." The deputation then withdrew, leaving a written protest behind, which the Prefect returned to them.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Paris dispatch says the agitation against the enforcement of the religious decrees is increasing. Protests are being signed in Paris and the departments. Several more magistrates have resigned in consequence of the decrees.

A Paris correspondent reports that the further execution of the decrees against unauthorized orders has been postponed until Wednesday on account of the festivals of All Saints and All Souls.

M. Clemenceau, speaking at Marseilles, protested against the occult irresponsible power exercised by M. Gambetta.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—Later news contradicts the report of the murder of Mr. Welch, a magistrate at Tiolo. He was compelled, however, to take refuge in the jail. A force has been sent to his relief.

TEHERAN, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that the garrison of Urumiah has been relieved by 4,000 Persian troops, and the Kurds investing the town have retreated southward. Only seven villages in the Selmes district escaped devastation by the marauders. Four hundred Kurds pillaged the country to within 20 miles of Tabriz.

BERNE, Oct. 31.—The nation has by a *plebiscite* rejected the proposed revision of the Constitution.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Parnell, speaking at Tipperary, on Sunday, referred to the sending of constabulary from Tipperary to Mayo, and said if the people would only organize it would be impossible to get enough Police to intimidate the whole country. He could not formulate a land scheme until the question was ripe. At a meeting under the auspices of the Land League, held near Bantry yesterday, to protest against the arrest of Healy and Walsh, both were present. The Radical clubs of London, at a conference, deprecated a prosecution of the Irish land agitators.

The Rev. Mr. Dale, a clergyman of the Church of England, was arrested in this city yesterday for disobeying the orders of the Ecclesiastical Court by carrying on Ritualistic practices.

A dispatch from Teheran says: "The Kurds besieging Urumiah have been defeated with great loss. They have evacuated the whole district of Urumiah. The Kurdish chiefs occupying the Nordjguiak district have surrendered to the commander of the Tabriz troops near Magagha. The Kurds have also evacuated Sandjbulak."

FRAUD IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—Major James Gillette, the Republican nominee for Congress, has returned from a thorough canvass of his district. The indications all point to his election. The Democratic managers in Marengo County, where his majority should be 3,000, refuse to open the polls at strong Republican precincts, and will make fraudulent returns.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

A DAY'S RECORD OF VIOLENCE AND MURDER IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.—A young man named John McClenchy was struck with a brick by his step-father, John McVey, in Chambersburg to-night, and it is thought, fatally injured. The temporal artery was severed, and profuse hemorrhage followed. It is also thought that the skull is fractured. McVey was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

MANSFIELD, N. J., Oct. 31.—During the temporary absence of the family the residence of John Dillingham, at New-Prospect, was entered by burglars yesterday, who ransacked the house from cellar to garret, carrying off silverware, jewelry, and clothing valued at about $600. The burglars were evidently suddenly alarmed, as a considerable sum of money in a rifled drawer was left untouched.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—In the course of a street fight to-day, in which a number of persons were engaged, Charles O'Neill (white) was shot in the abdomen and fatally wounded. Augustus Blackstone (colored) was arrested, charged with having shot him. Blackstone says O'Neill assaulted him, and he was trying to get away from him when some one else shot O'Neill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wilhelm Fritsch, a German shoe-maker, killed his wife yesterday by cutting her throat, after a desperate resistance on her part, in which she received a number of minor wounds. He then stabbed himself a dozen times in the breast and stomach, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—The body of Henry Bleyer, ex-City Councilman, who mysteriously disappeared about 10 days ago, was found in the Brandywine this morning. It is thought he was foully dealt with.

TROUBLESOME INDIAN TRIBES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the *News* from San Antonio says information has been received that a remnant of Victorio's band, numbering 35, who escaped at the fight at Las Castillas, crossing the Rio Grande Ojo Caliente, attacked a picket belonging to the Tenth Cavalry, and killed three men, and were driven to the Mexican side by reinforcements.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the *Leader* from the camp on White River says that Agent Berry and party, including Meacham, of the Ute Commission, and a few Utes, arrived there on the 28th direct from Los Pinos Agency. They roughed it for several days. Berry, upon his own report, is a much-abused person. Colorow, the White River chief, with his camp, arrived at Rawlins this morning, and will go to Denver via Cheyenne.

THE ASTLEY BELT CONTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The pedestrian contest for the championship of the world began this morning. Six competitors, namely, Littlewood, Fagman, Brown, Rowell, Dobler, and Howard were started at 1 o'clock, by Sir John Astley, on one of the best tracks ever laid in Agricultural Hall. The score at 8 o'clock was as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Littlewood	[illegible]	Rowell	[illegible]
Fagman	[illegible]	Dobler	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	Howard	[illegible]

ENGLAND'S MANY TROUBLES

WAR ABROAD AND BAD FEELING AT HOME.

THE WAR WITH THE BASUTOS IN SOUTH AFRICA — MEASURES FOR QUELLING IRISH DISTURBANCES — THE QUEEN'S SOJOURN AT BALMORAL — THE COMPLAINTS OF THE FARMERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The condition of matters at the Cape is causing intense anxiety. The news from Basuto-land confirms the warning given to the Government so far back as January last that an excessive strain was being put on the loyalty of the Basutos. The alarm in the minds of the chiefs when their disarmament was proposed has since matured into a well-grounded belief that if their independence is to be maintained, now is the time to make a resolute stand. Mr. Sprigg has failed in his endeavors to induce the disaffected chiefs to submit to the authority of the Government. He adopted half measures, and took with him too small a force to be of any real use in carrying out anything practical. At present there are two garrisons beleaguered in sore straits, dependent for their existence upon the promptitude with which Brigadier Clarke is able to march to their relief from Weppener, in the Orange Free State. Considerable activity prevails in our military circles, for it is felt that the present is one of those critical and difficult situations which may yield to management, but which may end in a struggle from which it will be impossible for this country to abstain, but which would necessitate much outlay and considerable loss of life.

REBELLIOUS IRELAND.

My anticipations of coercive measures are too well founded. The Counties Galway and Mayo have been proclaimed to be in "a state of disturbance and to require additional establishments of Police." This is a puerile means of meeting the difficulty, but it gains time. It is declared that the Government intends to proceed, by information before the Queen's Bench, against the most prominent members of the Land League, and that next term will witness the imposing ceremony of a State prosecution. Something must be done. Those who can afford it are leaving the country. Mr. Sullivan is credited with the declaration that any landlord distraining for rent is guilty of "an agrarian outrage," demanding retaliation. He did not say whether the reservation applied to certain lease-holders who underlet at increased rental so as to hold large farms entirely free. They distrain for their rent, but refuse to pay one shilling to their own landlords. There are many such cases. The coming Winter will be pregnant with outrage of one class or another, but chiefly, I fear, in carrying out the orders against the marked men. There is a want of fixity of purpose about the Irish Executive. Mr. Foster, of whom great things have been expected, has proved quite unequal to the occasion. Home Rule, or any rule, is preferable to declared inability to cope with the grave necessities of times brimful of mischief.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

London is beginning to get into Winter quarters. Our royalties are returning to town, having had a gay time of it in Scotland and elsewhere. When in the Highlands her Majesty seems to recover her old spirits and energy, and to take an active part in promoting the enjoyments of all around. Surrounded by her family and many royal and distinguished visitors, we read of our Queen being present at gatherings of the clans, taking her drives in witness Scotch festivals, and with all her Balmoral party attending the Gillies ball at Abergeldie. This, as it should do, affords intense satisfaction, but it suggests comparisons that when in London, except on very rare occasions, her Majesty does not go among her people, but lives, as it were, secluded from them. Practically, our Court here consists of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who, on behalf of the Queen, hold levees in St. James's, or, it may be, one or two drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace. These, with a State ball, or a State concert, constitute the royal entertainments. Her Majesty some seasons is present at one drawing-room. The Prince and Princess of Wales maintain their royal state, and at Marlborough House are hospitable to their friends. This, however, falls far short of the requirements of the fashionable world, and fails to give the stimulus to trade and fashion which are essential for a good season. Complaints are loud and many that a greater expenditure from the royal purse is not apparent, and on more than one occasion the question has been mooted of the Queen apportioning her revenue to the Prince of Wales to enable him to adequately discharge those duties the Queen thus delegates. In some quarters this is a sore subject. A marriage is announced as about to be contracted between the Marquis of Stafford, member of Parliament, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Miss Harford, daughter of Mr. William Harford, of Batley-wood, near Wrington, Somersetshire. This is a conclusive answer to those who affirmed that a second royal alliance with a Scotch Duke was in contemplation. The Princess Beatrice is not to be thus disposed of. The Royal Marriage act, passed in the reign of George III., declares that "no descendant of the body of George II., other than the issue of Princesses married into foreign families, is capable of contracting matrimony without previous consent of sovereign, signified under the great seal, and declared in Council." It was felt when the Marquis of Lorne married the Princess Louise that Her Majesty should have given her royal sanction to the marriage of her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, so as to confer due rank on his family. This, however, has been withheld, and a very worthy lady thus permitted to suffer from what those who speak with knowledge regard as caprice. The *Grand Duke of Hesse and his children are now here*, but he leaves this week for Darmstadt, where he will find sympathetic company in the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, and the widowed Princess Henry of the Netherlands. It is rumored that we are to have Court festivities, should there be a Winter session; a change is also spoken of, the want of which is pressing—an alteration in the hour of social entertainments. Dinners are now held at 8:30 or 9. The opera and chief theatres are seldom over before midnight. It is felt that this might be prevented with benefit to all by some one setting the fashion of dining at least one hour and a half sooner. I know not if midnight has any special attractions, except for those who seek "to practice their wickeries," but London festivities are from midnight till morn. The great Duke of Wellington was anxious to promote early hours, and in the Spring and Summer held his levees at 7 o'clock in the morning. He found the attendance numerous. The officers declared the arrangement most convenient, for the Horse Guards and his Grace were the wind up of their night's work.

THE CITY AND ART.

The corporation of London is determined to mark the site of the old city gates at Temple Bar by a monument in their opinion suitable both to the occasion and the locality. Temple Bar had long been an obstruction and a nuisance which blocked the narrowest part of a crowded thoroughfare. When removed, all cried "good riddance of bad rubbish," though some desired the unsightly structure to be reverted elsewhere. The present memorial is to cost £10,000. The griffin on the top, which bears the city arms, is the work of Mr. Birch, A. R. A., and throws into the shade all previous conceptions of that gifted artist. He tail has a most defiant swish. Do not regard this as a small matter. The Duke of Northumberland had gone on the top of Northumberland House at Charing Cross, a mighty lion with a straight tail. The lion, as representing the strength of England, looked toward the city. In an evil hour the corporation and the Duke had a quarrel. His Grace, to mark his displeasure, turned his lion's head the other way, and the chronicler adds "from that hour never afterward wagged his tail!" The corporation is determined to do something more for art. The committee for letting the Bridge House estates have given notice that on March 25 next they will receive designs for statuary to be placed on the four pedestals at Blackfriars Bridge. Six premiums will be awarded by the committee—two of £300, two of £150, and two of £100. This is certainly a movement in the right direction. Sydney Smith declared "life would be very tolerable if it were not for its pleasures." The same might be said of London as regards its amusements. One meets with some novelty occasionally, and Cole Gem gave a concert, at which the Prince of Wales

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LIFE OF DR. HODGE.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES HODGE, D. D., LL. D. By his son, A. A. HODGE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1880.

It requires, in the estimation of the biographer of the great Princeton Professor, 686 octavo pages to tell the story of his life, but even at this length the son has chiefly succeeded in obscuring the picture of his father's work and memory. Dr. Hodge's life is interesting chiefly to Presbyterian ministers and for a type of thought and belief which is in its decadence. He was the successor of Dr. Miller and the Alexanders in building up the Princeton Theological Seminary, and occupied the forefront position among the Presbyterians as a clear, wise, strong teacher of the polity and principles of that important body. As the responsible editor of the *Princeton Review*, he came to wield enormous influence in his own communion, and to be regarded as its representative man, but this influence was almost entirely confined to his pen and his work as a theological teacher. He was not a speculator in theology, he never ventured beyond his masters, and kept essentially within the confines of John Calvin's capacious mind; he was a cautious, safe, discreet theologian, who always fought behind the fortress of his theological system, and kept within his limitations; it was impossible to suspect him of heresy because he was always careful to keep the path of retreat open. But for this reason there is nothing distinctive in his work, nothing which lifts him, as Dr. H. B. Smith was lifted, into a position of peculiar eminence. He began as a conservative theologian, and never had a doubt that he was right. It is amusing to note his feeling toward Andover and New-Haven, as they stood for the views of Prof. Moses Stewart and Dr. N. W. Taylor. No quarter was asked for, and certainly none was given, and yet they were all children of the same family. The chief fault with the biography is that it is concerned with these and similar contentions, the interest in which has almost wholly passed away, and that Dr. Hodge's personality apart from these dead issues is not sufficiently brought forward.

Yet, on its spiritual side, the life of the Princeton Professor, doing valiant battle for the theological opinions of John Calvin, writing and teaching for half a century as no other man of his time did, holding his lead of the Churches as of divine right, never swerving from his opinions whether with the majority or the minority—essentially a man of war—all the time living humbly and quietly in his home at the end of the seminary grounds, is one that could hardly be equaled in America. It is only matched, if that is possible, by the life-long leadership of Prof. Park at Andover. Dr. Hodge was chosen Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature at Princeton in 1822, then only in his twenty-fifth year. He was slenderly furnished for the post, and in 1826 visited Europe, where he studied for two years under Tholuck, Gesenius, Neander, and others, and came home fully equipped for his work in the Princeton Seminary. Henceforth from 1830 to 1878, the date of his death, Princeton was his home, and the making of Presbyterian ministers and the compacting of the Presbyterian denomination very nearly his sole work. What amounted almost to a hip disease prevented him from walking to any extent, but he amused himself with his children, of whom he was very fond, and with agriculture, for which he had a natural liking. He was compelled to do a great deal of his work, especially his writing, at a serious disadvantage, being often obliged to lie upon his back for weeks at a time, and use his reference books as best he could. He sustained the *Princeton Review* for years largely at a personal sacrifice, but his writings in the *Review* did more than anything else to bring the American Presbyterians into substantial unity, and his commentaries and other Biblical writings made him widely known as a religious teacher. He had a remarkably strong and tender friendship for the late Bishop Johns, of Virginia; and it is a curious fact that John Johns, who had been a Princeton student, was selected by Dr. Archibald Alexander for the very Professorship which, on his declining the offer, was afterward offered to Charles Hodge, and accepted by him. Mr. Johns at that time was on the point of deciding whether he would be a Presbyterian or not, and at length concluded to enter the Episcopal body. While this ample memoir does honor, at least in bulk, to Dr. Hodge's memory, his personality is too largely overshadowed by his writings, and was too distinctly of the theological type to be easily handed down to posterity. He will chiefly live in his "Systematic Theology," which, considered as the work of a man who had already passed his sixty-ninth year, must be regarded as a remarkable production. The work will be diligently used as long as Calvinism continues to hold its present ground as the logical basis for the interpretation of the Scriptures, and is in many respects the best reasoned work on theology which has yet been produced in this country. Dr. Hodge was a greater man than he seems to be when looked at from a special point of view. He was great in his whole work and influence; and this, taken collectively, was something superb and unique.

GREAT MEN.

THE HUNDRED GREATEST MEN OF HISTORY. With Portraits. Vols. I. and II. Poetry and Art. New-York: FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON.

Here we have "the flower and glory of our race" passing before us in brief biographies and portraits, the "facts of civilization" arranged in classes. Who but the irreverent and frivolous would venture to criticise such a majestic undertaking, who would be so presumptuous as to suggest any changes in the order of the procession! One might say that Cervantes and Rabelais were not poets, and so have no title to a place in the first volume of this work, and some would wedge in Sappho—though a woman—Theocritus, or Mr. Tupper among these gifted singers; but so it might be said that Mars is off color and has no place in our solar system, or that there ought to be another planet or two between Uranus and Neptune, but he who would do any of these things would be obviously wholly foolish. The hundred men judged worthy of a place in this gallery have been designated by "the chief living scholars and men of letters in France, England, Germany, and America," to whom two forms of blanks were sent, one containing a printed list of about 1,000 names, with a request to check the hundred most important, and the other a special list of eight classes—Poetry, Art, Religion, Philosophy, History, Science, Statesmanship, and Industry, with the request to write the name of the greatest in some one class. When these slips were returned to the editors of the work they were able to select their "one hundred greatest men" by merely counting the vote. A choice made in this manner is entitled to the highest respect. Ralph Waldo Emerson writes the general introduction to the whole work, and strikes its key-note in saying that man is our most absorbing and profitable study. The greatest men, the Titans, who "have been selected by the severest of all judges, Time," are the best representatives of universal man. In studying them we feel that they are "our better selves, ourselves with advantages," and it gives us a share in their greatness to feel that they belonged to the same race as we. Matthew Arnold contributes an admirable special introduction to volume I. He puts poetry above art, because it thinks; above science, because it thinks emotionally; above philosophy, because it is more solid; and above religion, as men commonly conceive it, because it is imperishable and remains forever unshaken, and because "the strongest part of our religion is its unconscious poetry." M. Taine has been called upon to furnish an introduction to the second volume, devoted to art. He has not equaled Mr. Arnold in adapting his essay to the place it fills, but it is a striking and characteristic production. It appears in French and in an English version, badly done. M. Taine says: "*Tant qu'on n'a point contemplé les peintures de l'Hôpital de Bruges, on n'a point vu la vraie religieuse;*" which the ignorant translator aims at and misses as follows: "He who has not contemplated the paintings in the Hospital of Bruges has not seen the real Religious"! The mistake is important, as what follows, though beautiful enough when read as applying to a nun, becomes nonsense when "the real Religious" is made its object.

The great men who appear in the first volume are Homer, "the father of poets;" Pindar, "the greatest lyric poet;" Æschylus, "the first great tragic poet" and founder of the drama; Sophocles and Euripides, the second and third great tragic poets; Aristophanes, "the greatest comic poet;" Menander, "the second great comic poet" and precursor of modern comedy; Lucretius, "most profound of Latin authors" and the "greatest didactic poet;" Virgil, "the greatest pastoral poet;" Dante, "the poet of the Middle Ages;" Rabelais, "Satirist of the Renaissance;" Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," the greatest of romancers;" Shakespeare, "the Prince of poets;" Milton, "the poet of the Puritans;" Molière, "the greatest French dramatist;" Goethe, "the greatest intellectual power of our age," and Scott, "the founder of the historic novel." The sculptors, painters, and musicians who figure in the second volume are Phidias, Praxiteles, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Bach, Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven. The brief biographical sketches of these distinguished persons have been written, for the most part, with simplicity and good taste. Their principal works are mentioned, and an attempt is made to indicate the chief elements of their greatness. When we consider the aim of this work and the attainments of the class for whom it is evidently intended, it may be doubted whether clearness and completeness have not been, in many instances, sacrificed to conciseness of statement. The portraits give the work its chief value. They are photographic reprints of famous engravings or copies of rare busts and paintings. Two portraits of Homer are given, one from the Townley bust, and the other from the bronze head in the British Museum. The bald head of Æschylus is reproduced from an engraved gem. The portraits of Virgil and Dante are very beautiful, and Rabelais appears in the finest, and probably only true, likeness of him. The portraits of Shakespeare are the Chandos, the Jansen, the Avon bust, and the engraving from the first folio. Milton appears "as a child," "at 20," and "at 60;" Goethe "at 26," "at 40," and "at 80," the last being a copy from the fine painted portrait for which he sat in his eightieth year. So fine and remarkable a collection of portraits in any other form would cost many times the price of this work. The prospectus shows that the eight volumes, when completed, will contain 112 names instead of 100. Of these, 6 are Oriental, 26 Greek, 20 Roman and Italian, 17 French, 19 English, 3 American, and 21 German, Dutch, Swedish, and Russian.

WESLEY.

THE CHURCHMAN'S LIFE OF WESLEY. By R. DENNY URLIN. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & CO. 1880.

This work affords a complete sketch of Wesley's life, but its leading design is to explain and emphasize his relations to the Established Church, which he maintained till his death. Mr. Urlin regards Wesley's system as a composite one, which took some years for its completion. When, however, any portion of it was finished there was no trace of a weak desire for subsequent alterations. The work proceeded slowly and with caution, but once done, it was suffered to stand. It was natural that the founder of a great religious system should have had long training in theology. Wesley began his study at Oxford in the year 1722, and finished there in 1738, when he finally examined the Homilies, the English writers, and the Pauline epistles, as a verifying and to some extent also a rectifying process, after his discussions with the Moravians on the doctrine of justification. His mission, first to Bristol, then to the whole of England and beyond it, was about to begin. Henceforward he had no time for systematic study. To the end of his days, indeed, he spent his spare hours in reading books of all kinds with more or less of haste; and many hundreds of volumes he skimmed over as he abridged them for the press. But his full stature as a man of learning and a theologian was attained in 1788. "Forty years ago," he wrote in 1778, "I knew and preached every Christian doctrine which I preach now." His early sermons on the Eucharist and on Christian perfection he did not attempt to recast or improve upon. He simply reprinted and reissued them in all the later years.

While at Oxford Wesley was deeply imbued with the ascetic spirit. His highly austere practices he modified in some degree when he entered into family and social life. Mr. Urlin thinks that in the ordinary sense of the word neither of the Wesleys was a ritualist. Throughout life, however, they professed strong attachment to the rules and rubrics of their Church, and although they did not in fact always conform, it would be hard to condemn them of willful and intentional violation of a rule which they openly and repeatedly professed. Those who attach special importance to the sacraments and the ordinary channels of Divine grace are, in the inexact language of the present day, called "Ritualists." Taking, instead, the term "Sacramentarian," by which the earliest Methodists were known, it is evident to all who are conversant with the early Wesleyan literature that throughout life and to their old age the two brothers were as fully entitled to that term as they had ever been in their Oxford days. They were often accused of violating the rules of their Church, but their answer always was that they varied in nothing of moment; they had "punctually observed the rubrics;" "the Church had nowhere forbidden out-door preaching or a resort to lay helpers;" the doctrines they preached were those of the Church. They declared that they simply set forth "the plain old religion of the Church, now everywhere spoken against under the name of Methodism." Toward the close of their labors they replied to those who charged them with varying from the Church: "In the course of 50 years they had neither premeditatedly nor willingly varied from it in one article of doctrine or discipline, although under stress of peculiar circumstances they had felt themselves compelled to resort to a few irregularities." Mr. Urlin says:

"It is in truth not easy to explain exactly why or when Wesley's system ceased to be an auxiliary to that of the Church of England. The process was slow, as it arose from individual feeling and the tendencies of the system—all taking time for growth and development. There never has been to this day any decree or formal declaration of secession from the Church. Yet the separation is practically as complete as though it had been formally resolved on and carried out by distinct resolve and clear enactment."

Mr. Urlin writes in a calm and intelligent spirit, evincing at once loyalty to his Church and friendly interest in the dissenting body. He is far more fond of showing how near the two lie together than of censuring the latter for the separation. There are in Great Britain some half-dozen sects of Methodists, having together about 700,000 members. In America the figures are much larger, the Methodists claiming to have more than 2,000,000. They are here also in approximate sympathy with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and furnish numerous recruits for both the laity and clergy of the latter. The Methodist organization seems especially adapted to missionary work in new fields, while the Episcopal Church flourishes better in the old centres of culture and civilization. This is proved by statistics, and indicates the advantages of a policy of reunion and a mutual adoption of methods and appliances that have stood the test of experiment. Mr. Urlin's work will be profitable reading for both parties, and will tend to foster unity of sentiment, if not an actual approach toward identity of organization.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—A somewhat minute examination of the case of Cadet Whittaker, by Prof. George L. Andrews, of West Point, occupies the leading place in the *International Review* for November. Prof. Andrews's purpose is to defend the Military Academy against the many charges and insinuations made against it at the time of the "outrage," and to "make a fair statement of facts, with such comments and suggestions as may at this time, when the first interest has subsided, seem pertinent and proper." The Professor marshals a variety of facts and opinions to show that the Board of Instructors of the Academy have been scrupulously impartial in their treatment of all Cadets, white and colored, alike. The social ostracism which must be endured by colored youths at West Point is an evil which the instructors and the Governing Board are powerless to remedy, as it proceeds from causes deep as human nature itself. "That the people of the United States," says he, "will sanction the tyrannical course of forcing upon the white Cadet an association for which, as their own conduct shows, they are themselves not yet prepared, is not probable, nor would such a course result in securing for the colored Cadet any such association as a self-respecting man would desire." The fact that of the seven colored lads who have entered the Academy, only one—Flipper—has graduated, all the rest having been dropped for deficiency in their studies, and Flipper himself standing number 50 in a class of 76, shows that the mistake has been made of appointing boys of a low grade of ability, and expecting them to win the respect and friendship of their companions, who were their superiors intellectually, and felt themselves to be of a superior race. Prof. Andrews is convinced that Whittaker committed the outrage upon himself, and his review of the investigation brings out all the points which tend to produce that conviction. The average Jesuit-hater will peruse with genuine satisfaction M. de Pressensé's article upon "The French Republic and the Jesuits," in which the history of the Government's proceedings against the order is fully sketched. Their expulsion was abundantly justified by their abominable teachings and their unwavering hostility to the Republic and their insidious attacks upon it through the minds of their pupils. Apologists of the order are fond of saying that the Jesuit has been foully slandered; that he never was as black as he has been painted, and that he has now, at least, laid aside all his objectionable doctrines and practices. M. de Pressensé says otherwise. "It is unfortunately certain," writes he, "that the reverend fathers have not modified the principles of their morals. The compendium most authorized in their teaching—that of Père Curer, republished in 1875—comprises all the maxims dishonored by Pascal and condemned by the Parliament of Paris in the last century." They are skillful in disguises, and have two kinds of instruction—one for everyday use, full of their peculiar views of history and society, and one for examination day, when the State Professors are present. The Government did wisely in driving out these vipers, but it must be vigilant lest they change their skins and return. As for the non-Jesuit unauthorized congregations, this writer holds the views expressed by M. de Freycinet in his Montauban speech, and would attempt to control them by new legislation, instead of attempting to drive them out, a course which would be full of difficulty. Finally, he believes that Church and State will never get on well together in France till they are separated. M. de Pressensé writes English with a French pen, which leads him into countless misusages and unnatural idioms. He should employ a native to revise this manuscript. T. C. Felton writes a criticism upon a series of dramatic performances given during the past Summer in Munich. The players were all first-rate actors from Germany and Austria, and the plays were the master-pieces of German and English dramatists. The purely German plays were presented with the most complete success, the rendering of "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" leaving much to be desired. In an article on "The State and the Railroad" Charles S. Baker reviews some recent legislative discussions of that topic and advocates the creation of a railroad commission in New-York, "an administrative element, representing and concentrating public opinion upon the subject of railroad management and reform." John T. Morse, Jr., one of the editors of the *Review*, contributes an interesting chapter of reminiscences of "Boston Lawyers in the Old Days." An exceedingly valuable history of "State Debts and Repudiation" appears over the signature of Robert P. Porter, head of the Department of Public Debts in the Census Bureau. It is impossible to present any summary of a paper so crowded with facts, but it should be read by every voter who cares to know the disgraceful story of repudiation in the Southern States. Twelve of these States together have defrauded their creditors of $159,287,942, or more than half their total debts.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—*St. Nicholas* for November opens in a tempting fashion with a frontispiece representing a young mother, or perhaps merely an aunt, reading a story-book to a group of happy children stretched at their ease in the shade. The number is an uncommonly good one throughout. Sophie Swett relates the hair-breadth escapes of four children who went to sea in the Captain's gig. A pretty Russian folk-story is told by C. D. Robinson. Frank R. Stockton introduces the readers of *St. Nicholas* to a world peopled with gnomes, wizards, witches, giants, hippogriffs, afrits, genii, and hobgoblins. Some of the wonders of the real and visible world are described in an article upon the Swiss glaciers by James B. Marshall, by Hanlan H. Ballard in an account of the work of the Agassiz association of young students of natural history, and in a short illustrated article on "Some Curious Nests." The dreadful crime and richly-deserved punishment of "Bugaboo Bill, the Giant," are recited in verse by Palmer Cox, with numerous illustrations. Mary Mapes Dodge, the editress of the magazine, writes a curious story of "The Crow Child." Is it by a slip of the pen that she speaks of crows as having "short, feathered bills"? The Indian game of lacrosse is described and illustrated by Charles Barnard. There are verses by divers contributors, and nearly every article is handsomely illustrated.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The libraries in Edinburgh contain together 700,000 volumes.

—A "Dictionary of English Proverbs" will form one of Whittaker & Co.'s Handy Volume Series.

—Mrs. Oliphant adopts Shelton's version of "Don Quixote" in her forthcoming book on "Cervantes."

—"The Life and Letters of Dr. Whewell," delayed by various causes, is now all but ready to go to press.

—A volume of poems in Burns's handwriting has been presented to the Trustees of the Burns monument at Ayr.

—The collection of Mr. John Ruskin's scattered letters, shortly to appear, will bear the extremely characteristic title of "Arrows of the Chace."

—It is announced that Mr. Edwin Arnold will contribute an original poem of some length to the January number of the *International Review*.

—The next volumes in "The Sacred Books of the East," edited by F. Max Müller, will be Prof. E. H. Palmer's translation of "The Qur'an"

—A new and almost rewritten edition of the "Life of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham," the author of "The Ingoldsby Legends," will shortly appear.

—Bishop Doane has written a timely pamphlet on "Kindred and Affinity, God's Law of Marriage," which bears the imprint of Pott, Young & Co.

—A new translation of "Plutarch's Lives," made by A. Stewart, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is in process of publication in Bohn's Library.

—"The Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K. C. B.," by Mr. Louis Fagan, fills two volumes, and has a portrait and other illustrations of the author.

—Mr. Louis Oxley's "Radicalism and its Effects on the English Constitution," translated from the *Journal des Débats*, will be published by Kerby & Endean, London.

—Mr. Thomas Hughes is authority for saying that "The Life and Letters of Frederick Denison Maurice," at least the first volume, may be expected late in the Fall.

—The Cobden Club stands sponsor for the Hon. George C. Brodrick's "English Land and English Landlords," an inquiry into the origin, character, and reform of the English land system.

—A peculiar feature of the series of "Heroes of Christian History" is that the lives of many of the Nonconformist divines will be written by clergymen of the Church of England.

—Few literary men are doing the amount of work at present undertaken by Henry James, Jr. Two serials are in progress, and this is only a part of the work which he finds time to do.

—The "Romances of the Present Century," on which Mr. W. H. Mallock has been a long time engaged, is to be published serially in *Belgravia*, beginning with the January number.

—The "Letters of the Late Dr. Cannop Thirlwall," Bishop of St. David's, edited by Dean Stanley and Dean Perowne, are announced by Richard Bentley & Son for the present season.

—Harvard University is interested in the English Folk-lore Society, and has contributed the titles of its English folk-lore books toward the "Bibliography of Folk-lore" now being compiled by Mr. Gomme.

—Mr. Pearson, of Pall Mall, has discovered in a weekly newspaper of 1819 a political ode by Byron that was not hitherto known to be his. It will be printed shortly, with a copy of the poet's letter relating to the same.

—"A Catholic Dictionary," edited by the Rev. W. E. Addis and T. Arnold, M. A., is announced by C. Kegan Paul & Co. to be in active preparation. The object is to comprise in one work authentic information on the numerous points of ecclesiastical interests which are continually presenting themselves to the mind of a religiously disposed Catholic. It will not be a work of controversy, and will be founded by permission on the "Dictionnaire de la Théologie Catholique" of Wetzer & Welte. It will contain many original articles on the questions to which the position of Catholicity in England since the Reformation has given rise.

—Sir Richard Temple's new book on "India in 1880" covers nearly every subject connected with the English occupation of the country. The final chapter will be devoted to the discussion of the effects and prospects of British rule.

—Chapman & Hall have in preparation an *edition de luxe* of the works of Charles Dickens, which will contain all the original engravings, both on steel and wood, many of which have not appeared since the original editions were issued.

—Prosper Mérimée's letters to Sir Anthony Panizzi will be issued in Paris in November by M. Calmann Lévy, and a selection of those which are most interesting will be translated by Mr. Fagan and published in England early in 1881.

—At last a popular six-shilling edition of "Dean Hook's Life and Letters," by his son-in-law, the Rev. R. W. R. Stephens, is promised by the English publishers of the more expensive edition. It has only needed to be cheaper to be widely read.

—The two new volumes of the "Memoirs of Prince Metternich, 1815–1848," which Bentley & Son announce, will contain particulars of the Congresses of Laybach, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Verona, the Eastern war of 1829, and the Revolutionary period of 1848.

—Mr. Allan, an English gentleman who combines the writing of verse with the making of marine engines, has finished a poem of 5,000 lines, entitled "A Life Pursuit," in which he embodies an account of his blockade running and imprisonment at Washington during our late civil war.

—Dr. Andrew Wilson, of the Edinburgh Medical School, is engaged in preparing a popular exposition of the Darwinian and other allied theories of development. His aim is to present the evidence for evolution in a popular form, and include the history of the progress of the theory.

—Lord Ellenborough's "Diary Kept While in Office, 1828–1830," containing anecdotes of George IV., William IV., the Dukes of Cumberland, Wellington, and Richmond, Lord Hardinge, Sir Robert Peel, Lords Brougham, Grey, Bathurst, and Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen, and others, edited by Lord Colchester, will shortly be published.

—The first Bishop of Maine, Dr. George Burgess, an author of some repute, wrote a "Commentary on St. Luke," which has been in manuscript since his death. This, with the five charges delivered to his clergy during an unusually long episcopate, have just been brought together in a single volume and published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—A committee has been formed at Vienna for the creation of a Littré foundation on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of the veteran lexicographer and chief representative of the Comtists of France. Such a tribute to the author of the great French dictionary ought not, however, to be confined to Vienna. England and America ought to have a hand in it.

—The third volume of Mr. E. C. Thomas's "History of Materialism," the work of the late Prof. Frederick Albert Lange, will be published shortly by Trübner & Co. It will be issued in an American edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The chief topics discussed will be the natural sciences, man and the soul, and morality and religion. This work in its completed form has been anxiously waited for.

—The fourth volume of Prof. Max Duncker's "History of Antiquity," translated from the German by Dr. Evelyn Abbott, and containing the history of India from the earliest times down to the reign of Asoka, will describe the movements of the Aryas from the Indus to the Ganges, giving some account of the life and teaching of Buddha and of the conquests of Alexander. It will be published at an early day.

—The manuscript of few men have yielded more desirable material than those of the late John Keble. Nearly all his sermons have been found worthy of publication. A special volume of his spiritual letters has been gathered by one of his curates, and other volumes are possible of the same sort. The latest volume issued is strictly devotional. It is edited with a preface, by the Rev. R. F. Wilson, and bears the title, "Outlines of Instructions or Meditations on the Church's Seasons."

—The latest departure in Unitarian Sunday-school literature is an attempt, in 12 lessons, to teach the older scholars about "Channing and the Unitarian Movement in America." The author of this clever plan is the Rev. William C. Gannett, son of the late Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston. A better summary or analysis of this great New-England movement can hardly be found elsewhere. The lessons are published at the *Unity* office, No. 75 Madison-street, Chicago, Ill.

—The European edition of *Harper's Magazine*, to be begun with the December issue, obviates the copyright difficulty which has hitherto been in the way by securing the right of serial publication both in Europe and America. Mr. Thomas Hardy's next novel is secured in this way, and will appear exclusively in *Harper's*. The European edition will be partly printed in London, and the American editorial departments will be partly replaced by English. The price of a single copy will be 1s. This is one of the first fruits of Mr. R. R. Bowker's transfer to London.

—Mr. J. W. Bouton will issue very shortly a very perfect fac simile of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle." This will be an exact reproduction of the first edition printed by Winkyn De Worde at Westminster, in 1496, and will have an introduction by the Rev. M. G. Watkins. As this was the first treatise on fishing printed in England, it must be of great interest to the bibliophile, and those who collect works on angling. It is undoubtedly the quarry from whence subsequent writers on fishing have drawn their materials, and in which Izaak Walton himself must have dipped. The forthcoming edition is reproduced by photography from the original edition in the British Museum, and the rude illustrations in the "lytyll plaunflet" will be given in all their quaintness.

—Wordsworth, like De Quincey, has fared better at the hands of his American than his English editors. The late Prof. Henry Reed was devoted to the author of "The Excursion," and his edition of Wordsworth's poems, though cumbrous in form, is the only one that gives entire satisfaction to his admirers. It is now announced that Prof. William Knight, of St. Andrew's University, is about to edit a library edition of the works of Wordsworth, in 10 octavo volumes, which will be brought out by Mr. Paterson, of Edinburgh, in a style similar to his editions of Burns, Molière, and Cervantes. This edition was undertaken some time ago by special arrangement with the Wordsworth family, and its specialties are: 1. The poems are, for the first time, arranged in the chronological order of publication. 2. Every variation of the text, published in the poet's life-time and with his sanction, will be given in foot-notes. 3. Many new readings, founded on manuscript notes and not hitherto published, will be given in a separate list. 4. The Fenwick notes, dictated by Wordsworth, will be prefixed to each poem. 5. Topographical notes, embodying the substance of Mr. Knight's book on the Lake District, but containing much fresh material, will be added to the poems. 6. Part of the prose works, including the prefaces and appendices to the poems, the "Guide to the Lakes," &c., will be added. 7. Some hitherto unpublished memorials of Wordsworth will be appended. 8. A new life of the poet and a critical essay will be included in the series of volumes. 9. Each volume will also contain an illustrative drawing, by Mr. MacWhirter, of such places as Cockermouth, Alfoxden, Blea Tarn, Rydal Mount, and other localities associated with the poet's career. This does not include or conflict with the work of the "Wordsworth Society," which has just held its first meeting. This society already has 83 members, numbering in its ranks writers like Ruskin, Browning, Hutton, Knight, Stephen, and its Grasmere meeting is said to have fully met the expectations of its promoters.

MR. BLAINE ON THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

Senator Blaine has addressed the following letter to a prominent Irish-American citizen of Eastern Maine:

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 27, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your friendly letter with much pleasure. Let me say in reply that the course of yourself and other Irish voters is one of the most extraordinary anomalies in our political history. Never, probably, since the execution of Robert Emmet, has the feeling of Irishmen, the world over, been so bitter against England and Englishmen as it is at this hour. And yet the great mass of the Irish voters in the United States will on Tuesday next vote precisely as Englishmen would have them vote, for the interests in England. Having seen Ireland reduced to misery and driven to despair by what they regard as the unjust policy of England, the Irishmen of America use their suffrage as though they were the agents and servants of the English Tories. The free-traders of England desire nothing so much as the defeat of Garfield and the election of Hancock. They wish to break down the protective tariff and cripple our manufactures, and nine-tenths of the Irish voters in this country respond with alacrity, "Yes, we will do your bidding and vote to please you, even though it reduce our own wages and take the bread from the mouths of our children." There are many able men and many clever writers among the Irish in America, but I have never met any one of them able enough or clever enough to explain this anomaly on any basis of logic and good sense. I am glad to see from your esteemed favor that the subject is beginning to trouble you. The more you think of it the more you will be troubled, I am sure. And you will be driven finally to the conclusion that the prosperity of the Irish in this country depends as largely as that of any other class upon the maintenance of the financial and industrial policy represented by the Republican Party. Very truly, yours, J. G. BLAINE.

WHAT THE SOUTH EXPECTS.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN BUSINESS MAN—WAR CLAIMS, COTTON TAX, AND PAYMENT FOR SLAVES.

The following letter from a reputable citizen of Louisiana was lately received by a New-York merchant in answer to inquiries propounded by the latter. The name of the correspondent and that of the addressee in this City are in possession of THE TIMES, which is prepared to vouch for the honesty and perfect candor of both persons:

AMITE CITY, TANGIPAHOA PARISH, La., Oct. 22, 1880.

In reply to your rather difficult questions under date of the 14th inst., I will endeavor to answer them from a strictly disinterested stand-point. First, you ask is the South solid for Hancock. If you mean to ask if it will be so counted, I answer most positively in the affirmative. Judging from Louisiana, the vote of Republicans in the South will not come out, and if it does, will not be counted as cast, for reasons too numerous to mention. You ask, "Do they still bear animosity toward those who defeated them in the war, and do they still hold the State rights doctrine?" I answer, I believe the people of the South accept as final the freedom of the slaves, but still cling to the State rights doctrine with all that that implies. You ask, "Do Southern men expect, or want to have, their cotton claims paid?" After giving the question some thought, I am compelled to say that if we of the South carry the country in November we expect to be benefited by our success, as a matter of course, and while I am not a partisan I feel an interest, of course, in the future prosperity of the South, and the general Government, and while it may appear to the people of the North very strange and unfair, perhaps, for us to expect remuneration for losses during the war, and while I have no claims to present, I see no good reason why the general Government should not in some way aid the South by legislation while the country is so prosperous. I think there would be no general desire to present claims for the loss of slaves or other property immediately after the election of a Democratic President; but, from my observation, I am free to say that the Southern people can see no wrong in using the Government (in case of success in November) as the North has done since 1861; and you will, I hope, pardon me for reasoning from the standpoint of a Southern claimant.

As there is no law, I believe, prohibiting the return of the cotton tax, is it at all reasonable to doubt that, with the South in control of the Government, they would not fail to refund it again, and are you prepared to say that there would not be some justice in such a claim? It is true that public opinion North is against it, but if Hancock is elected, will not public opinion sustain his Administration if a majority of the people of the United States, through their representatives, wanted to do a generous thing for the oppressed South? And after so very many generous concessions made by the North to the South, is it not the most reasonable thing in the world for the South to expect concessions to the extent of payment, not only for property aside from slaves, but for their slaves freed by the war? You certainly have observed that every advance by the South toward control of the Government has resulted in permanently establishing our ideas and engrafting upon the Northern mind the impressions that, after all, the South was harshly used, and in consequence of the loss of property they should be given an opportunity to regain their prestige in the nation. Again, I am compelled to admit that the Southern people believe that the Administration of their candidate, if elected, is fully foreshadowed by the question now under discussion by the leaders of their respective parties, that the issue is being fairly made, and that if Hancock is elected it will be an acknowledgment on the part of the people North that the question of payment of Southern claims was fully and definitely settled, and they will, beyond question, look forward to such legislation as will consummate the end most desired, *i. e.*, refunding the cotton tax, the payment for property taken by the armies, and eventually the payment for slaves. Each of these steps will be taken (as they expect) with little opposition from the North. The truth is, the Southern people are utterly surprised, and so express themselves, at their successes since the war over the elements that fought against them for so many years.

They wonder why the Northern people so soon forgot the results of the war that cost many valuable lives and draped the entire North in mourning. They wonder why the Northern people have permitted them to take possession of both houses of Congress by sending the men who commanded their armies to represent them. They wonder why the Northern people have not sent the Union Generals to represent them in the councils of the Nation. They wonder why the Northern people freed the negroes and then abandoned them. These things impress them with the idea that the Northern people will submit to anything once put upon them.

I have written you unreservedly upon this subject, and have expressed the opinions concurred in by a large majority of the whites of the South. What I have said is without the slightest prejudice or party feeling. My sympathies are with the South. My home is here; I was born South; but as you asked me for the opinion of an honest man, I give it to you as a business man without politics.

SENATOR EDMUNDS ON THE PROSPECT.

Senator Edmunds addressed a large number of his fellow-citizens in Burlington, Vt., on Friday night. He began by a reference to the coming election, and said: "I believe that we shall beat the Democracy next Tuesday. It is as sure as any estimate can be. The intelligent working men and business men are thoroughly aroused, and a great many honest Democrats are convinced that this Government is a part of their own business. These people are at work in the doubtful States, and they will not cast their votes to injure their business and raise all sorts of difficulties all over the country. They will vote for Garfield and Arthur. I believe that Indiana will next Tuesday give us double the majority it did in October. In New-York there is every reason to believe that the Republican majority outside of the City and Brooklyn will be over 75,000. Gen. Arthur told me before the October election that, whichever way Indiana went, the Republicans would carry New-York. Since then our chances of a large majority have greatly increased. I think the Republicans will have a majority of 25,000 in the Empire State. In Mississippi, if the Republicans had a fair chance, such a chance as every Democrat has in Vermont, we should have 20,000 majority. The Southern Democrats admit privately that there is no such thing as a fair election there. I believe, further, that we have a fair chance to carry Florida in spite of cheating and violence. The Democrats are resorting to every means dishonest, wicked, and subversive of our form of government to carry this election. Barnum regards cheating and lying and forgery as perfectly fair performances in a canvass. Probably there will be some more roorbacks before Tuesday to follow the forgery of a letter and the stealing (for it was no better) of telegraphic dispatches. When the election is over and Garfield and Arthur are elected I hope, though I fear it will be otherwise, that we will have a majority in the House, and that Republican Legislatures will be chosen, who will put Republicans in the place of Democratic Senators, so as to give us the control of that body. Then, after the 4th of March next, we will have a Republican Administration all the way through. After the completion of the census and the new apportionment based upon it the increase of population in the West and North-west will be such that if the Republican Party remains as it now is, the party of fair play and protection of home labor and equal rights, we will two years hence have a majority in any event. At the next session of Congress we will at the worst have a tie in the Senate, counting as a Democrat Father Davis, of Illinois, who didn't know where he was until he tumbled off the fence on the Hancock side. The President of the Senate will be a Republican, and will have the casting vote, thus giving us a check on the Democratic House, if it proves to be Democratic."

RUSSIAN DISLIKE OF GERMANS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An affair which has recently occurred in Livonia is interesting, if only for showing the incompetence of that notable soldier, Gen. Todleben, for civil administration. It appears that a member of the German nobility of Livonia, a certain Herr von Rantenfelds, whose property was much infested by poachers, came upon two officers of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry Regiment the other day in one of his woods. They were after his game—there was no doubt about that; and the landowner accordingly called upon them to hand over their guns and give up their names in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Baltic Code. They refused in an offensive manner, and Von Rantenfelds accordingly had their guns forcibly confiscated—the Code expressly permitting this—by the aid of his servants. Next day the two officers reappeared with 20 of their comrades and 30 armed privates. Von Rantenfelds luckily happened to be from home, or murder would doubtless have been done. The civil authorities were informed of the matter, and from their side the military authorities of Riga, the neighboring town, energetically denounced Von Rantenfelds, and threatened him with a prosecution. Count Todleben, the Governor of Livonia, who happened to be in Riga, took the patriotic side, and threatened Von Rantenfelds with a severe punishment. The Livonian nobility took alarm, and have petitioned the Emperor. Meanwhile the chief organs of the Russian press have launched out against the Germans, and denounced the outrage done to Russian officers by a German alien. Only the semi-official *Bereg* takes a moderate line, and declares the man to be an enemy to his country who endeavors "to foment the hatred between the two nationalities." The incident illustrates the feelings of the true-blooded Russian to his German fellow-subjects.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pkgs.	167	Lead, tons	1,218
Beans, bbls.	310	Leather, sides	4,146
Beans, bags	3,270	Spirits Turp., bbls.	467
Buckwheat, bushels	3,600	Resin, bbls.	381
Cotton, bales	8,335	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,382
Eggs, pkgs.	1,694	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Flour, bbls.	20,063	Oil, Lub., bbls.	25
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Pecans, pkgs.	177
Corn-meal, bags	300	Pork, pkgs.	418
Wheat, bushels	187,024	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,806
Corn, bushels	49,500	Lard, tcs.	1,289
Oats, bushels	45,050	Lard, kegs	1,772
Rye, bushels	1,220	Butter, pkgs.	4,073
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pkgs.	6,623
Barley, bushels	2,200	Rice, tcs.	172
Peas, bushels	200	Rice-chaff, bags	120
Oat-meal, bbls.	250	Starch, pkgs.	500
Flax-seed, bags	1,441	Tallow, pkgs.	58
Grease, pkgs.	1,252	Tea, pkgs.	6,344
Grass-seed, bags	18	Tobacco, hhds.	124
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs.	250
Hides, bales	38	Whisky, bbls.	888
Hops, bales	689	Wool, bales	10,637

BRICKS—Have been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted for supplies.... Pale quoted, afloat, at $3@$3 25; hard, common, at $5 25@$5 75; Croton Front, $10@$13; Philadelphia do., $22@$24; Trenton, $21@$23; Baltimore do., $38@$42 ₩ 1,000.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted as before; 23,833 bags Rio and 10,136 bags Santos arrived to-day by Graf Bismarck.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been very tame, but indicative of an advance of 3@4 points.... A very slow trade reported for early delivery, with prices quoted as before.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 458 bales, including 318 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 24 bales to speculators.... Low Middling quoted at 10 9-16c.@10 12-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 10 13-16c.@11 1-16c.; Middling at 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c.; Fair at 13 13-16c.@13 1-16c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 33,000 bales, basis of Middling.... Exports from all the shipping ports thus far since Sept. 1, 1880, 482,361 bales to Great Britain and 209,197 bales to the Continent, against 426,180 bales to Great Britain and 142,265 bales to the Continent same time in the preceding Cotton year.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
November	2,200	10.80@10.84
December	4,800	10.80@10.83
January	12,800	10.92@10.96
February	5,500	11.06@11.09
March	2,500	11.21@11.24
April	1,000	11.36@11.38
May	1,800	11.50@11.52
June	500	11.64@....
July	500	11.74@....

Transferable orders issued at 10.85.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
November	10.81@....	10.84@....
December	10.81@....	10.83@....
January	10.92@10.93	10.94@10.95
February	11.06@11.07	11.08@11.09
March	11.21@11.22	11.24@11.25
April	11.36@11.37	11.38@11.39
May	11.50@11.51	11.52@11.54
June	11.63@11.65	11.64@11.66

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

November	10.81	March	11.22
December	10.82	April	11.35
January	10.94	May	11.50
February	11.08	June	11.65

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fairly active request to-day, in good part for export, and prices have been generally quoted firm, on comparatively moderate offerings. The export call was in part for Minnesota Patent Extras for shipment to Great Britain. No. 2 Flour met with a readier sale. The boisterous weather seriously impeded operations.... Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,500 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 50@$4 65 for very poor to strictly choice, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; equal to 2,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, at $5 65@$5 80 for fair to choice, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; fair to choice Winter Wheat [illegible] for this trade quoted at $4 75@$5 35, and Hayti and South American brands at $5 90@$6 15 for very good to fancy, and inferior to fancy English brands at $4 30@$4 65; Winter Wheat Extras, of City Mill product, for Europe, at $4 90@$5 75, as to quality, and very good to fancy trade and family Extras at $5 75@$7; 1,800 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 30@$6 25 for inferior to choice, mainly at $4 80@$5 75, fancy brands held above our figures; 3,600 bbls. straight Extras, these at $5 25@$7 13 for very poor to fancy, mostly at $5 25@$6 25; 3,600 bbls. Patent do., at from $6 10@$8 50 for very inferior to fancy, mainly at $6 65@$8 25; 2,000 bbls. fair were taken for Glasgow at $5 65; 6,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 75@$5 25 for inferior seconds to strictly choice family brands, mostly at $5 15@$6; 2,700 bbls. went, for shipment, within the latter range, mainly at $5 40@$5 65, and up to $6 50 for fancy family Extras; inferior seconds went at $4 75@$5; 1,650 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6 25@$8 50, the latter for strictly fancy, mostly at $6 75@$8;) 700 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 65@$4 for poor to choice Spring, mostly at $3 75@$3 90, and $3 85@$4 25 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat, mostly at $4@$4 25; 4,700 bbls. No. 2, (largely to arrive,) these at $3 25@$3 35 for poor to very choice Spring, largely, and $3 35@$3 85 for poor to very choice Winter, and up to $4 for very fancy.... Southern Flour unchanged; 550 bbls. sold, chiefly at $4 80@$5 60 for good to very choice Extras.... Rye Flour quiet; 440 bbls. were placed, in lots, chiefly good to very choice Superfine, at $5 10@$5 30, and very fancy brands quoted higher.... Corn-meal, in bbls., fairly active and steady; 1,100 bbls. sold, in lots, at previous prices, of which 900 bbls. Brandywine at $3 40.... Corn-meal, in bags, moderately sought after in a jobbing way, including No. 1 quoted at $1 06; sifted at $1 08; other grades proportionately, fine bolted Yellow sold, in lots, at $1 18@$1 20 for fair to good standard quality, and do. White at $1 20@$1 25 for fair to very good.... Buckwheat Flour in demand, ranging from $2 15@$2 40 for fair to very choice, (mostly at $2 20@$2 35.).... Buckwheat lifeless; quoted again at 58c. as the best bid.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been again quite brisk, especially in the option line, and has been quoted generally higher, showing for the day an advance of about ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing decidedly firm, particularly in the instance of the December options on No. 2 Red and No. 1 White, which were the favorites. The export inquiry was fair, but less urgent, though the advices by cable were favorable. Western reports were of higher and buoyant markets. Spring Wheat held more confidently, but inactive.... Sales have been reported of 1,451,000 bushels, of which 355,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 1,000 bushels Extra White at $1 18; 55,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 14¼@$1 15¼, chiefly at $1 15, closing at $1 14¾ bid, (against $1 14½ yesterday;) 40,000 bushels do. October options at $1 14¼@$1 15¼, closing at $1 15½ bid, (against $1 14 yesterday;) [illegible] [illegible]

CORN—Has been moderately active and quoted a shade dearer, but closed tamely and somewhat easier.... Sales have been reported of 436,000 bushels, (of which 172,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, about 128,000 bushels, at 55c., closing at 55c. asked; No. 2, October options, 40,000 bushels, at 55c.; do. November options, 168,000 bushels, at 55c., closing at 55c.; do., December, 88,000 bushels, at 56⅛c., closing at 56⅛c. asked; do., January, quoted at 57⅛c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 53½c.@56⅛c., as to quality; No. 2 White, car lots, at 59c., (about 2,000 bushels all told;) No. 3, car lots, at 53½c.@54c.; Yellow Western, 4,000 bushels, at 56⅛c.; round Yellow, car lots, at 61c.; fancy do., by sample, 2,000 bushels, at 64c.

OATS—Have been much less freely dealt in, and have been quoted weaker—in instances ½c.@1c. a bushel under yesterday, leaving off heavily.... Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,400 bushels, at 44c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,600 bushels, at 40¼c.@41c., closing at 40¼c.; October, nominal; do., November, nominal; New-York No. 3 White, 6,400 bushels, at 38c.@38¼c., closing at 38c. as the best bid; New-York No. 1 quoted at 39c. bid and 39½c. asked; New-York No. 2, 27,000 bushels, at 38½c.@39c., mostly at 39c., closing at 38½c. bid; do., October options, 15,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c.; do., November option, quoted at 39½c. bid and 39c. asked; do., December, 25,000 bushels, at 40c., closing at 40c.; do., January option, 5,000 bushels, at 41c.; No. 3, 2,200 bushels, at 37½c.; White Western, ungraded, 3,400 bushels, at 38c.@44c., as to quality; Mixed do., 11,000 bushels, at 35½c.@39½c.; White State, nominal; Mixed State, nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 39c.

RYE—Held higher, but quiet; boat-loads of prime State quoted at $1 03@$1 04; about 2,000 bushels State, in lots, at $1 01@$1 02, and No. 2 Western, November arrival, quoted at $1 02 bid.

BARLEY—Moderately active and desirable quoted firm; 10,000 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State reported sold on private terms; 10,000 bushels six-rowed do. at 85c., and a boat-load of ungraded Canada on private terms.

BARLEY-MALT—In demand and steady; choice to fancy Canada quoted at $1 20@$1 25, cash.

FEED—Quoted as in our last on a moderate inquiry; 40-₩. sold at $15@$15 50; 60-₩. at $16 50@$17 50; 100-₩. at $17 50@$19.... Of Bale Hay, 35 car-loads of Canada Timothy sold at $1 05.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at firm prices.... The week's receipts here have been 60,115 Hides and 198 bales do.; the sales here 29,890 Hides and 450 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 300 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 11¼ ₩. at 24¼c., 4 months, usual selection; 535 Dry Montevideo, 23 ₩., on private terms; 5,345 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 ₩., at 23¼c., 4 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry California, 22¼ ₩., at 23¼c., 30 days, usual selection; 3,570 Dry Bogota, Maracaibo, &c., 21 to 27 ₩.; 2,970 Dry Central American, &c., 20 to 25 ₩., and 1,085 Dry Mexican, 19 to 23 ₩., on private terms; 300 Dry Texas, 24 ₩., at 17c., 60 days, selected; 2,300 Dry-salted Texas and Matamoros 35 ₩., at 15c.@16c., 4 months, selected; 500 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 45 ₩., and 745 Wet-salted Anglo-American, 65 ₩., on private terms; 3,100 Wet-salted River Plate Ox from Europe, 55 ₩., at 13¼c., 60 days, selected; 6,000 City Slaughter, 70 ₩., at 11¾c., cash; 450 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part previous to arrival.... Stock in first hands to-day, 256,100 Hides and 2,210 bales do., against 28,200 Hides and 184 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately active and quoted generally steady; Laths weaker; exceptionally weak.... Eastern Spruce Lumber, $17 50@$20 for random cargoes, (proportionately for specials;) White Pine Boards, $18@$24; Yellow do., $23 50@$25 50 for random and special cargoes, and $25@$27 for Flooring Boards; Hard Wood at full previous rates; Eastern Laths, $1 35; Lime, 85c.@$1; Rosendale Cement, $1@$1 10; Roman Cement within the range of $2 60@$2 25; Portland, $2 85@$3 25; Keene's Cement, coarse and fine, $6@$6 50 and $10. Other kinds of stock about as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in light request; quoted at $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 05 for No. 2; $2 25@$5 75 for No. 1; $3@$6 12½ for Pale to Window Glass, ₩ 280 ₩.... Tar inactive; quoted at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch at $2@$2 25.... Spirits Turpentine firm but quiet, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 45c.@44½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in limited request; quoted for early delivery here as closing at 12c..... Refined, in cases, quoted at 14½c.@16c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.... Crude quoted at 7c.@8½c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 10¼c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 12c.... At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 12c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, more demand noted for United Certificates of Crude, opening at 93½c. asked, ranging from 93½c.@95c., and closing at 94½c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been generally very quiet; opening stronger, but weakening later on, and closing with more firmness.... Western Mess Pork dull for early delivery, and altogether nominal.... And in the option line, Western Mess, 1,000 bbls. October, reported sold at $20 50@$21; quoted seller the remainder of the year, $13.... Dressed Hogs in fair demand; quoted at 5 15-16c.@6¼c. and 6⅛c. for Pigs.... Cut-meats steady; sales, 30,000 ₩. Pickled Bellies at 8c.... Bacon quiet here; Long Clear quoted at 7¾c.; Short Clear at 8¼c. At the West 400 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for December, sold at 6¼c.... Western Steam Lard less active for early delivery; quoted at $8 70.... Sales of 1,180 tcs. here and to arrive, at $8 72½ for spot, and, to arrive, on private terms; and in the option line Western Steam Lard less freely dealt in, opening a shade higher, subsequently yielding again, and closing stronger, with November quoted at $8 52½; December at $8 47½; January at $8 55 bid; year option at $8 45@$8 45.... Sales have been reported of 2,750 tcs., November, at $8 50@$8 55; 2,500 tcs., December, at $8 45@$8 50; 5,750 tcs., January, at $8 45@$8 50; 1,250 tcs., seller's option, year, at $8 40@$8 45, and 250 tcs., buyer's option, year, $8 45; 1,000 tcs., seller's option, 6 months, at $8 40@$8 42½; 4,000 tcs., February, at $8 45@$8 50.... City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $8 50; sales of 200 tcs. at $8 50; of No. 1 City 50 tcs. sold at $8 35.... Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent for November delivery at the close at $8 90.... Beef in light demand at previous prices.... Beef Hams firm but quiet; quoted at $16 75@$17.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.... Tallow steady, with sales noted of 55,000 ₩. at 6¼c.@6 5-16c.... Stearine quiet; quoted at 8¾c. close, for prompt delivery, City, in hhds., at 9c., and Western, 8½c.

SKINS—A restricted business has been reported in Deer at about previous rates.... Receipts for the week, 112 bales.... Sales reported of 5,000 ₩. Central American, 6,000 ₩. Matamoros, and 4,000 ₩. Mexican.... Desirable lots of light weight Goat have been in good demand at full prices; most other kinds slow of sale and quoted irregular.... Receipts, 479 bales.... Sales reported of 400 bales Curacoa, 300 bales Payta, 41 bales Oajaca, 14 bales Rio Hacha, and 75 bales Texas on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, but steady; 171 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at 8¼c.; 9,460 mats Manila at 8¼c.; 2,464 serons St. Domingo on private terms.... Refined very moderately sought after, and quoted weak, with Cut-loaf closing at 10c.@10¼c.; Crushed, 10c.@10¼c.; Powdered, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Granulated, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Mold A, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Confectioners' A, 9¼c.@9c.; Standard A, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Off A, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; White extra C, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Yellow extra C, 7¾c.@8c.; C, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Yellows, 6c.@7¼c. ₩ ₩.

FREIGHTS—Business has been impeded by the severe rain-storm. The general market has shown little change as to rates, but has been comparatively tame. Accommodation suited to Grain, Cotton, Lumber, Petroleum, and general cargo most sought after, and offered with reserve.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,300 bales Cotton at ¼d.@11-32d., chiefly by outport steamers, and as low as ¼d.; local shipments quoted at 5-16d.@11-32d.; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@3s. (mostly through freight and November shipment, and by outport steamers at as low as 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d.) [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 11,340 bales; gross, 15,060 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,022 bales; to France, 4,328 bales; to the Continent, 3,073 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 160,040 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton easy and lower to sell; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 3,037 bales; gross, 4,157 bales; exports, coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 1,480 bales; stock, 49,866 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,174 bales; exports to France, 1,158 bales; to the Continent, 4,250 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 111,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Cotton irregular and easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 1,339 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 130,355 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; receipts, 3,617 bales; shipments, 1,496 bales; sales, 2,350 bales; stock, 43,540 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; receipts, 2,975 bales; shipments, 1,570 bales; sales, 347 bales; stock, 24,305 bales.

A SNARL FROM RUSKIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Ruskin, replying to a letter addressed to him respecting the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, says: "What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are university students, and have no more to do with politics than with rat-catching. I care no more for Disraeli or Gladstone than for two old bagpipes with the drones going by steam; but I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub."

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DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—4th col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—4th col.
ELECTION NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—6th col.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
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MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—3d col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—5th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
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SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
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SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—2d col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD,	JOHN C. CHURCHILL,
DE WITT STAFFORD,	ANDREW WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. BEARD,	LESLIE W. RUSSELL,
JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND,	WILLIAM W. WORDEN,
DITMAS JEWELL,	CYRUS B. MARTIN,
WILLIAM B. DINSMORE,	JOHN C. KNOWLTON,
FRANK WORK,	PATRICK H. COSTELLO,
SAMUEL M. SCHAFER,	CHARLES NORTH,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,	DAVID A. MUNRO,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,	WILLIAM KREUTZER,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	ZARA H. BLAKE,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	WILLIAM H. WAIT,
JOHN B. TREVOR,	AMORY HOUGHTON, JR.
ALBERT J. AKIN,	HENRY S. HEBARD,
CHARLES ST. JOHN,	HENRY F. TARBOX,
JAMES HARROWAY,	SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND	ORSINO E. JONES.
JAMES A. BURDEN,	

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Norah's Vow.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boccaccio.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner.
PARK THEATRE—Article 47.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—The Upper Crust.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly north-westerly, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

Everything depends to-morrow upon the energy and fidelity of individual Republicans. The chances are all in our favor. After a very long and active canvass, the signs of the drift of public opinion point, without exception, to the election of GARFIELD and ARTHUR and a Republican House, to be followed, if not accompanied, by a Republican Senate. The issues have been clearly defined, and there is a straight line everywhere drawn between the two great parties, with no need and no excuse for hesitation. But the victory will not win itself. It is a question of single votes. Let every Republican, therefore, do what he believes to be his whole duty. Vote, vote early, and get out every vote that you can influence. To-morrow will be a legal holiday. Business generally will be laid aside. Make it *your* business to see that no proper effort of yours is wanting to secure a Republican national Government. It will never be a cause of regret or shame, but only of just pride and honest satisfaction.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of New-York who do not believe in the practical dictatorship of Mr. JOHN KELLY will vote to a man for Mr. DOWD to-morrow. On every possible test Mr. GRACE is not fitted for the post of Mayor. He is a man of only ordinary capacity; he is the chosen instrument of KELLY; his personal reputation is not above suspicion; he has been nominated largely because he is a Roman Catholic, and his power to serve the Romanists in regard to the public schools would be very great. On the other hand, Mr. DOWD is a man of known ability and of long experience in public affairs; his personal character is beyond all possible reproach; he is independent of any partisan or sectarian control whatever. Mr. DOWD is sure of the support of a large number of Democrats; he ought to receive that of every intelligent citizen who understands the influence of the vote to be cast to-morrow upon the material and moral interests of this great City.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. WALLACE, the veteran Democratic politician, is engaged in trading, or trying to trade, votes for Electors and for members of Congress for votes for the Legislature, in order to secure his own re-election to the Senate. This is an old trick, but it is not likely to succeed. Mr. WALLACE has nothing to offer which is worth trading for. The State is as sure for GARFIELD and ARTHUR as Vermont, and as for Congress, the Republicans understand too well the value of a majority both in the House and in the Senate to give any advantage to their opponents. Pennsylvania will be true to the Republican Party at every point.

No Republican should be deterred from casting his vote to-morrow by uneasiness as to the charge which has formed the substance of campaign argument with the Democracy this year—that our party is sectional. It is, on the contrary, national. It demands for all citizens of the Union the same rights, nor more nor less, and is the only party which both professes and practices that principle. It offers to the South the beneficent justice and equality which have made the North what it is. It refuses to the South only that privilege of proscription and privilege which have prevented that section from advancing with the rest of the country. If that be sectionalism, "make the most of it."

Among the Senators who will have to submit their claims for re-election next Winter is Mr. JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware. This gentleman, so far as we can now recall, constitutes the entire stock on hand of the Democratic Party in the way of independent statesmanship. He has made a great many speeches in the canvass just closing, and wherever he has gone he has been heralded as the "*Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*" As a matter of fact, he resembles the great Chevalier only in name. He is not without very great fear of his party, and he is not without the reproach of reaping the benefit of most outrageous proceedings for the suppression of Republican votes. He makes a great show of independence and virtue when it costs nothing, but our recent dispatches from Delaware prove that if he had the courage and honesty to demand an honest election in his own State, he would either remain at home, or go to the Senate as an Independent elected by Republican votes.

TO-MORROW'S WORK.

The people of the country, of the State, *and of the City have important duties* to perform to-morrow. They are to exercise the grandest act of sovereignty of which the world can at present be witness. The source of all our political power is to be opened, and from it are to issue the decrees of a great self-governing people which will determine the character of administration and legislation and the tendency of public affairs for some time to come. This great act should be performed in soberness and wisdom.

To-morrow's decision is to be for a change or against a change. The change proposed does not merely affect certain matters of administrative policy, but threatens a reversal of the general spirit in which the Government has been conducted for twenty years. It raises the question of a transfer of control from those who saved the Union, and have endeavored to place it beyond peril by making dominant the national authority, to those who strove to rend it asunder, and would weaken national authority by the jarring pretensions of States and sections. The people are to pronounce on the claim of the solid South, with the history and character of its political action in view, to assume a predominant influence over the Government. They are to approve or condemn the proscription, the violence, the fraud, and the disregard of popular rights by which its solidity is maintained. They are to declare whether the privileges of American citizenship, the right of free speech and of free political action, are to be maintained. They are to declare whether they believe the purity of elections and the expression of the will of the majority in all localities should have protection by authority of the will of the whole country.

In regard to questions of administration, the people are to pronounce their judgment on the financial and commercial policy that gives stability, confidence, and prosperity. They are to say whether it is to continue and its fruits to be fully garnered, or whether it is to be made liable to subversion and the chances of disaster. Having enjoyed the benefits of an efficient and honest administration of the public service, they are to say whether it shall be thrown into confusion by being placed in untried hands. Having a prospect of putting that service on a permanent basis of efficiency, and divorcing it from the corrupting influence of party management, they are to decide whether they will throw away that prospect for the certainty of the full restoration of the spoils system. In their choice of President the citizens of the United States are to decide between trained and experienced statesmanship and manifest incompetency for civil duties of a high order, between a party of progress and enlightenment, whose candidate is a natural leader in its councils, and a party of reaction and chaotic plans, whose candidate would be the unwitting instrument of a cabal.

The choice of a chief magistrate of the Nation will be a supreme act of sovereignty which will determine the general character and tendencies of the administration of the Government for at least four years. But, besides that, the popular branch of the national legislature is to be renewed and the means provided for modifying the character of the upper house. On Congress depends whatever is to be done to make secure the policy of the past, so far as it is approved by experience, to correct it errors, to comple its scope. When out of harmony with the Executive, it has enormous powers of hindrance. When in harmony with it, it can furnish the motive power of progress and of vigor in administration. It is desirable for the good of the whole country that Congress and the Executive shall hereafter work together until the tasks which are calling for intelligent action shall have been performed. It is for the people to determine the character of their representation at Washington.

But it is not alone the interests of the Nation, great and overshadowing as they are, which voters are called upon to consider in their action to-morrow. In New-York the affairs of the Commonwealth demand less attention than in some other States, but we are to choose legislators. It is needless to say what important interests are affected by the action of the men sent to Albany. We are suffering for more of wisdom and integrity and enlightened public spirit in our State legislation. In this City there is much at stake. The preservation of the public school system from the degrading and disintegrating influence of sectarian control, or even of sectarian contention, is a matter of the first importance. It is one on which no risks should be taken, no chances run, and on one side in the Municipal election certainty is presented, on the other doubt and peril. Aside from this question, the people are called upon to pronounce against the dictatorial power of the chief of Tammany, and to take into their own hands the administration of City affairs, to be exercised through instruments of their own choosing instead of the tools of a coarse-grained autocrat. Surely to-morrow's work is worthy of the best thought and the most earnest zeal of a people who are crowned with the duties and responsibilities of self-government.

THE WAIL OF KELLY.

Last Saturday night Mr. JOHN KELLY called his henchmen together at the Tammany head-quarters and gave them their final public orders for election day. Of course, Mr. KELLY does not commit the great error of issuing the more important and imperative of his directions while reporters are present. The "Boss" sends for his emissaries in small detachments or singly, and, in the secrecy of the Controller's private office, maps out for them the dirty work which a Tammany fugleman must do to earn his bread. But KELLY'S address to the rank and file, as represented by the Committee on Organization, was significant, although given in a semi-public manner. Mr. KELLY evidently thinks that there is great danger that his candidate for Mayor may be defeated by the machinations of the wicked Republicans. Then there are rumors that Irving Hall, which is a mere empty shell so far as active political influence is concerned, will take this occasion to "knife" JOHN KELLY by working against GRACE, or by sullenly keeping away from the polls. These disquieting reports must have reached the ears of the Tammany "Boss." Being himself quite capable of any dishonest political trick, KELLY is always suspicious *of his associates and coadjutors.*

Hence KELLY'S last words to his retainers were very like a wail. As if he saw a Republican victory already assured, the Tammany chief warned his men that the Republicans, "in their desperation," would do everything to win. They might even attempt to bribe Democratic Inspectors of Election, he declared, and this was only to be prevented by selecting for the positions of watchers "thoroughly honest and vigilant men." Mr. KELLY has taken a leaf from the book of Chairman BARNUM, who asserted, in one of his numerous pronunciamentos, that the election in Indiana was carried only by a wholesale purchase of the Democratic Party. Mr. BARNUM knew his men. Mr. JOHN KELLY knows his, and it is with great anxiety that he cautions his followers that they must put on guard only incorruptible Democrats, if such can be found. Under the old system of things in Japan, every public official had spies appointed to watch him, and these spies had other spies to watch them, and these had others set upon them, and so on *ad infinitum*. Such is the appalling prevalence of treason in the Democratic camp that the Democratic Inspectors must be watched, or they will be bought out by the wicked Republicans. And these watchers must be honest or they, too, will sell out, and then who will watch the watchers?

Mr. KELLY has also learned that the Republicans will be represented at the polls on election day by "well-dressed men." This would manifestly be an outrage upon the right of humble citizens. There was once a Democrat who was elected Governor of Indiana on the single issue of clothes. When a man who was thought fit to be the Governor of a great State went about importuning for votes, his suit of blue jeans was irresistible. What real rights has a citizen who wears good clothes anyhow? In the good old days of the Paris Commune, a man wearing a clean white shirt was hanged as an aristocrat. Mr. KELLY very properly warns his followers against the well-dressed men who will "play the respectable dodge" next Tuesday in behalf of the Republican ticket. "Let no Democrat be influenced by this magnificent dress parade," he roared; and two hundred thunder-scarred "heelers" rattled their bludgeons as ancient warriors clashed their shields. They are not to be deceived by ruffians from Vermont, dressed in borrowed plumage and pretending to be respectable citizens of New-York. The true patriot must needs wear a ragged shirt; and if he smells of whisky and tobacco his Democracy is beyond question. Says KELLY, "Beware of the man who wears a clean shirt."

Mr. KELLY has not given up his cherished belief in the theory that the Republicans have colonized large numbers of voters in this City. He insists that they have been brought from "Washington and the Eastern States," chiefly, of course, from the slums of the Green Mountain State, as that is the only Eastern State which the Democrats are not confident that they will carry. And Gen. HANCOCK was at one time sure of Vermont, even. Mr. KELLY complains, with natural suspiciousness, that the down-town hotels are "filled with guests who do not appear to have any business." The hotels must be looked after. What right have American citizens from other States to be in New-York about election day, unless they can give a satisfactory account of themselves? If Mr. JOHN KELLY has his way, hereafter this sort of impertinence will be stopped. The inquisitorial proceedings of Mr. DAVENPORT will be improved upon by a system of espionage which will cause the arrest of guests at down-town hotels who do not appear to have any business. At present, Mr. KELLY is obliged to content himself with issuing the mandate, "The hotels, and especially those down town, must be looked after."

If Mr. JOHN KELLY were a vulgar, swaggering, political bully, bloated with power and burdened with an overweening sense of his own importance, he could not appear to his followers, and to the public, otherwise than he does. If he had grown so great in his double office of City Controller and dictator to his party, he would issue his insulting orders in just the imperious tone which he has lately assumed to his henchmen. He suspects his own followers, and he demands that they be watched. He is impatient and restless at the appearance of strangers in the City, and he orders that hotel guests be followed with spies. He feels that his crown is slipping from his head, and he raves like a bedlamite about well-dressed impostors. It will be a happy day for New-York City when this arrogant bully is swept out of power forever.

M. LOYSON.

A religious newspaper of this City finds fault with the remarks recently made by THE TIMES concerning M. LOYSON and his private Gallican Church. It asserts that THE TIMES makes "a gross attack upon the personal character of M. LOYSON," and intimates that the article to which it takes exception has an "origin." This is, perhaps, a little obscure, but if it means that an article in THE TIMES ought not to have any origin, our esteemed religious contemporary does not clearly apprehend the distinction between a great daily journal and certain specimens of the religious press.

Whether M. LOYSON deserves the confidence and support of Protestants is a matter to be determined, not by his dislike of the Pope, but by his creed and conduct. In all the chief features of his creed M. LOYSON is still a Romanist. His view of the Eucharist is that held by the Roman Church. He believes that the mass is an unbloody sacrifice offered by the priest. It is quite possible for a man to believe in the Real Presence, and even to hold precisely the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation, and yet to reject the sacrificial theory which is the essential theory of the mass. M. LOYSON so far differs from the Church of Rome that he is in favor of giving the cup to the laity, but that he firmly holds to the doctrine that the mass is a sacrifice and that he has priestly authority to offer this sacrifice will not be denied. He is, then, in the estimation of all Protestants, guilty of the gravest of Romanist errors. To the Protestant mind the doctrine of the mass is essentially pagan and idolatrous. No matter how often M. LOYSON may partake of the communion at the hands of any Protestant clergyman, he does not *thereby abandon his belief in the mass.* If the testimony of American Protestant ministers who have attended M. LOYSON'S church services is worth anything, we must believe that he habitually offers the sacrifice of the mass, and believes in its efficacy as firmly as any regular Roman Catholic priest.

M. LOYSON also accepts the doctrine of purgatory, with its corollary, the duty of prayers for the dead. Is this a Roman Catholic doctrine, or is it not? When M. LOYSON says mass in order to obtain the release of a soul from purgatory is he deserving the support of Protestants? That he believes in the mass and in purgatory is, of course, no reason why we should assail his honesty, but how can Protestants who regard these two doctrines as errors which strike at the foundations of pure Christianity give M. LOYSON the support which they could not conscientiously give to any unexcommunicated Roman Catholic priest?

Just as M. LOYSON has departed from the strict Roman rule in regard to the Eucharist by giving the cup to the laity, so he has modified the Roman theory of confession, by admitting that it should not be made obligatory. But does he not still believe that as a priest he has power to forgive the sins of the penitent who has confessed to him? It is this assumption of power on the part of the priesthood that constitutes in intelligent Protestant estimation the fatal error of the confessional. No Protestant will object to any amount of voluntary confession made by a parishioner to his priest, provided it is not made in the belief and expectation that the priest will forgive the penitent's sins. In this matter M. LOYSON'S belief and teaching do not differ in any important respect from those of Cardinal MCCLOSKEY. Are Protestants ready to aid him in upholding what they proclaim to be deadly error by giving him money and recognition?

To say that a man believes the doctrines which he teaches can hardly be regarded as "a gross personal attack." That phrase doubtless refers to THE TIMES'S remarks in regard to M. LOYSON'S marriage. There prevails among most honorable men the impression that when a man takes upon himself a solemn vow it is his duty to keep it, provided it does not require him to commit an immoral act. M. LOYSON swore as solemnly as a man can swear to lead a life of absolute chastity—a vow that he understood as forbidding him to marry. He afterward desired to marry, and thereupon broke his oath. There was no immorality involved in his remaining faithful to his vow, and there was no reason for him to break it except his desire to follow his own impulses. When we permit our dislike of the celibacy of the clergy or our hatred of the monastic system to lead us into approval of a priest or monk who breaks an oath in order to please his fancy we are wanting in reverence for faith and fidelity. It does not excuse M. LOYSON to point out that LUTHER was a monk who married a wife. The early Reformers can hardly be set up as models for modern Protestants to follow, else, with LUTHER, Protestants must spit upon certain books of the New Testament, or, with CALVIN, they must protest by act and word against what CALVIN regarded as the Roman Catholic error, that the fourth commandment has any binding force upon Christians. The mistakes of LUTHER cannot be pleaded in justification of the follies of M. LOYSON. The simple truth is that M. LOYSON forswore himself in order to marry, and until honorable men agree that a man can properly break an oath whenever the humor urges him, M. LOYSON must be excluded from the company of honorable men.

Let us grant that in all his acts M. LOYSON is honest, no matter how gravely he may be mistaken. The question in regard to him is not so much whether he is an honest man as whether Protestants shall give money to support a man who teaches the gravest of the so-called errors of Rome. Mere excommunication does not convert a Roman Catholic priest into a clear-headed Protestant reformer. What the cause of Protestantism is to gain by supporting an excommunicated priest, simply because he is excommunicated, is not very obvious. When M. LOYSON abandons the errors against which Protestantism protests it will be time enough to decide whether Protestantism will gain or lose by giving him recognition.

While there is no reason to doubt that the Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, will be re-elected by a large majority, no effort should be spared to make the victory in the district a decisive one. He has rendered the country valuable service in combating dangerous financial schemes, upon which his education and experience as a business man enabled him to speak effectively and with great power of conviction. There should be no hesitation as between Mr. MORTON and his opponent. Mr. GERARD, as a State Senator, was a conspicuous failure, given to amusing his fellow-members with flat speeches, and a ready servant of the Democratic rulers of this City. It will be a grave mistake to fail to cast a vote for Mr. MORTON.

It will be cause for profound regret if the voters of the Seventh Congressional District fail to elect Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the candidate of the Republicans. The district was won two years ago, and is now ably represented by Mr. EINSTEIN. The Democrats have nominated a man who, as a member of the Assembly, was conspicuous only by his feebleness, inefficiency, and utter subserviency to Tammany Hall. During his term of office as Assemblyman, and more recently as a Senator, Mr. ASTOR has demonstrated his thorough fitness to be intrusted with the care of large interests, has made determined opposition to mischievous schemes of legislation, and presents a record entitling him to the confidence and cordial support of the voters of the Seventh District.

The opposition to the re-election of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN in the Third Congressional District has been abandoned by the Democratic organization, and the only candidate in the field against him is the Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, an erratic clergyman, of excellent intentions, possibly, but of very wild notions, and absolutely unfitted for the place. This gentleman can draw no support from Republicans except such slight amount as may be given him on account of purely local jealousies. Mr. CHITTENDEN entirely deserves the confidence of the people of the district. He has been an excellent member, and has done everything for Brooklyn that an honorable man could do. His influence in the House is acknowledged to be great, and he has gained it by faithful attention to all his duties and by the keen sense and genuine elevation of character which he has always shown. He is a stanch Republican because he believes in Republican principles and policy; but he is not and could not be a narrow partisan. The district, which is one of the most important of the State, would commit an act of absurd folly to throw away his services, which would be much more valuable in a Republican than they have been in Democratic Congresses. We hope to see the splendid majority by which he was chosen two years ago exceeded. His election would be received with satisfaction throughout the whole country.

Popularity is not always a good recommendation to office, but when it has been acquired so honestly and creditably as it has been by Mr. DANIEL G. ROLLINS, the Republican candidate for Recorder, it must prove an element of great strength in his canvass. By unwearied diligence in attention to the duties of his office as Assistant, first to the United States and afterward to the County, District Attorney, he has proved himself worthy of promotion. Among lawyers he is regarded as one of the brightest members of the Bar in this City. A significant proof of his fitness is given in the fact that more than 1,300 gentlemen who have served as jurymen in cases which he has tried have signed a testimonial advocating his election. His familiarity with the business of the Court of General Sessions makes him a peculiarly available candidate for the office of Recorder. He deserves a handsome majority.

A vote cast for Mr. JACOB HESS, the Republican candidate for Register, will be at once a well-merited recognition of faithful service in the Legislature and the City Government and a wise discrimination against the indifferent nomination made by Tammany Hall. Few men in political life in this City enjoy the esteem and confidence of so many friends as Mr. HESS. No man less frank, honest, or warm-hearted could win so large a share of popularity. He can and ought to be elected; and if his hosts of friends will work with but half the zeal in his behalf that he has labored for his friends and the cause of good government for many years, he will be elected by a surprising majority.

The Republicans in the Fifteenth Congressional District have nominated one of their most prominent citizens—Mr. THOMAS CORNELL—and have made so diligent a canvass for him that, even with a strong Democratic majority to be overcome, hope is entertained of his election. Mr. CORNELL has been so thoroughly identified for years with the interests of the counties in his district that there can be no question in the mind of any voter as to his fitness for office, and no other or better reason need be advanced for counseling his cordial support.

There is no good reason why the Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District—embracing the Counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan—should not elect Mr. CHARLES T. PIERSON by a handsome majority, and repeat the victory by which, two years ago, they secured the district for Mr. JOHN W. FERDON. Mr. PIERSON is a young man of excellent ability, a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the district, and has been and is vitally interested in business interests, whose success concerns every voter in the district. If personal effort by Republicans is necessary to insure his election, that effort should be made. Mr. PIERSON is worthy of, and should receive, cordial support.

The Eleventh Assembly District will have a new representative in the Assembly next Winter in the person of Mr. ROBERT RAY HAMILTON. Assured, as he is, of a large majority, it is only necessary to say here that he will deserve every vote he gets, and that the district will honor itself by selecting him to take care of its interests at Albany.

If FERNANDO WOOD can be beaten to-morrow in the Ninth Congressional District, the event would be one upon which the members of the next Congress should be congratulated. If the voters of the district, who have too long kept this notorious and pretentious person in place, would be controlled for one election by a sense of fitness, they would let Mr. WOOD stay at home, and support Prof. JOHN L. N. HUNT, the candidate of the Republicans. By education he is well qualified to represent the district, and he should be heartily supported.

The local nominations in Kings County are not so important as they were last year, but they deserve the attention of voters. A District Attorney is to be elected. Mr. ISAAC S. CATLIN, the Republican candidate, is the present attorney, and a very popular officer as well as a gallant ex-soldier of the Union. The Republicans have also renominated the present City Controller, Gen. WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, who has performed the duties of his office with great skill, fidelity, and firmness. A Judge is also to be elected in the Second Supreme Court District. Both candidates are creditable, but Judge ERASTUS COOKE, the Republican, has the advantage of experience and a well-established reputation on the bench.

With a strong effort on the part of all citizens who desire to see the Judiciary of this City kept free from scandal, Judge HORACE RUSSELL, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, can be elected to-morrow. There is no question that he should be. He has abundant qualifications, he has shown himself competent and fair during his occupation of the office, and the members of the Bar are almost unanimous in preferring him to TRUAX, the man named by the Democrats. The election is for fourteen years, and it would be a very serious error to vote for a man under charges, and to discover that they were true after election, when a perfectly honest and upright man could have been elected.

Mr. MYER S. ISAACS, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, is a man entitled to cordial support. He is a lawyer of large experience and extensive acquaintance, and as Judge of the Marine Court, by Gov. CORNELL'S appointment, he has made an excellent impression. He is expeditious in the discharge of business, and at the same time courteous, and his decisions have been regarded as very sound. Opposed to him is CHARLES J. NEHRBAS, and his unfitness has been attested by members of his own party. The chance of electing Mr. ISAACS should not be neglected for an instant.

No Republican can have failed to admire with a good deal of enthusiasm the whole-souled earnestness with which the Hon. JOHN H. STARIN has devoted his personal attention, much valuable time, and almost unlimited means to make complete and glorious the success of the Republicans in the arduous contest about to end. Few men in this City have business which makes more imperative demands upon them for personal supervision, and no one more easily than Mr. STARIN could have found sufficient excuse for delegating political duties. With an ardor almost boyish, he has cheerfully given up his time to the work of arousing his old constituents and friends to the dangers threatened in the success of the Democratic Party, and has succeeded in inspiring the citizens of whole counties with a degree of enthusiasm never before seen in any Presidential campaign. Whether the Republican Party succeed or fail, it cannot remember the services in the campaign of this warm-hearted and generous laborer in the cause without wishing that his prosperity in the future may be as abundant as it has been in the past, and that many business men may emulate the example of so unselfish a patriot and gentlemen.

Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK, who again comes before the voters of the Eighth Congressional District to solicit their suffrages, enjoys the reputation in his district of being the most satisfactory representative the district ever had in Congress. He has accomplished the task, at once difficult and delicate, of serving all of his constituents well, and in so doing, while he has been a consistent and outspoken Republican, he has established a popularity which will unquestionably secure his return to Congress by a large and perhaps increased majority.

The voters of the Tenth Congressional District have an opportunity to elect a merchant and a gentleman, and to defeat a wily politician, who has not been too particular of late in his choice of methods to achieve Democratic success. Mr. JAMES TALCOTT, the Republican candidate for Congress, deserves the support of all men who desire to see the district represented by a man of character, intelligence, and education. He is in all respects entitled to confidence. The fact that his canvass has been promoted by the assistance of many working men in the district is gratifying evidence that his opponent has lost ground, and that there is room for hope that Mr. TALCOTT may be elected.

New-Jersey Republicans, be on your guard against repeaters who are to be sent over into your State to help place it in the column with the "solid South." All strangers at every polling-place should be regarded with suspicion, and no one allowed to vote who cannot clearly establish his right to do so.

In nominating Mr. CHARLES B. WAITE for Alderman in the Fifth District, the Republicans have displayed commendable sagacity and a disposition to better its representation in the Common Council, which is at once gratifying and encouraging to all men who are tired of scheming and dickering politicians. Mr. WAITE is a man of energy and business tact, and will regard the interests of the City and of its citizens from a business point of view. He deserves to be, and will be, warmly supported.

The candidate of the Republicans in the First Congressional District is Mr. JOHN A. KING, who has been making an active canvass in opposition to Mr. PERRY BELMONT, whose sole recommendation to voters seems to be that he is the son of a rich banker. Mr. KING ought to be elected, not alone because he is a Republican. He is a man of experience, and is better fitted to occupy the place.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has undertaken in New-Jersey to defeat Mr. FREDERIC A. POTTS, the Republican candidate for Governor. It would be well for the company to remember that there is a hereafter. Corrupt bargains to secure Mr. LUDLOW'S election may be found to be very unprofitable.

If the Republicans of the Fifth Aldermanic district are true, and will vote for both Mr. CHARLES B. WAITE and Mr. JOHN H. SEAMAN, their candidates for Aldermen, they can be elected. There are rumors that trading is to be done in the Ninth Assembly District. All suggestions to trade should be rejected and discountenanced, and both candidates honestly elected by the usual majority obtained in the district.

The Ninth Assembly District, which was last year represented in Albany by GEORGE B. DEANE, will this year elect GEORGE M. CLARK, the Republican candidate. He has been nominated at the suggestion of the leading men of business in the district, by men who know him well and are confident that he can be relied upon to truly and effectively represent to the Assembly the needs of the district and of this City. He is a successful business man, and has lived in the district long enough to become thoroughly identified as one of its representative men. He has always been a Republican and never an office-holder. Every Republican should vote for him, and many Democrats will be glad of the chance to help elect him.

No one who has read the newspapers for the last month can have failed to discover the deep concern manifested in the Presidential contest by business men. In their anxiety to have the Republican Party succeed, in order that no occasion may be found for disturbing the prosperous business condition of the country, many men who have for years refrained from active participation in politics have come to the front and freely contributed of their time and means in order that the senseless demand for a change might be rebuked. Of this class of men a notable example is Mr. MARVELLE W. COOPER, of the old firm of SMYTH, SPRAGUE & COOPER. By word and deed he has heartily encouraged the Republicans, stimulated by personal effort the political awakening among the business men in this City, and convinced many a doubting man by his own abiding faith in the righteousness of the cause he advocated.

The Eighth Assembly District is a strong Democratic one, but the Republican candidate—Mr. JOHN E. BRODSKY—who represented the district in the Assembly last Winter, commended himself so thoroughly to his constituents that he was renominated, and stands a good chance of re-election. He is 25 years of age, a native of this City, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He served in the Assembly as a member of the Committees on Affairs of Cities, Public Education, and Grievances.

Mr. JAMES W. HAWES, the only Republican candidate for Alderman in the Seventh District, should receive the hearty support of all good citizens. His election is assured, but it should be made by such a vote as will illustrate a determination in the district to have none but good representatives in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. HAWES is about 40 years of age, a lawyer with a good practice, a strong Republican, and not an office-seeker.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The average Republican majority in Ohio, by the official returns, is 22,268 in a total of 716,289 votes.

Senator Blaine, whose voice failed him after his arduous labors in Ohio, cannot yet, it is said, speak much above a whisper.

Republican residents of other States, temporarily absent from home, should make their arrangements to be at home in time to vote.

The Greenbackers of the Second and Third Districts of Pennsylvania have nominated J. W. Schuckers and De Witt C. Davis for Representatives in Congress.

Daniel F. Keefe, of Warren County, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the Eighteenth District of this State.

The Hon. David V. Baker, a Democratic member-elect of the Legislature of Indiana, has made a speech since the State election in advocacy of the election of Garfield and Arthur as necessary for the integrity and preservation of the Union.

Among a number of "Union Generals" claimed by Democratic journals as supporters of Hancock appear the names of Gen. Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, who never served in the Army at all, and Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, who died three years ago.

The Hon. Russel Blockley, of Indiana, a life-long Democrat, who represented Posey County in the last State Legislature, and his three sons and his son-in-law have all declared for Garfield and Arthur. They voted the whole Democratic ticket at the October election.

The Indianapolis *Journal* asserts that a gentleman who sought to have printed in the leading Democratic paper of Indiana a communication pointing out the discrepancies of the "Morey" letter, was refused with the remark: "It isn't on our side; we are going to make the Garfield letter stick if we can."

William Lawson, late a Hancock veteran, of Poughkeepsie, has withdrawn from the club, saying: "After mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that if I vote for Gen. Hancock for President I vote to undo all I suffered and fought for. Comrades, I shall vote for Garfield and Arthur and the whole Republican ticket."

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says that the assertion that the body of the alleged "Morey" letter is in the handwriting of Mr. Warren Young, a former secretary of Gen. Garfield, is disposed of by the statement of that gentleman that he never wrote such a letter. Upon comparison Mr. Young's handwriting was found to be entirely different from that in the stereotyped letter.

The Washington *Star* says that a letter received in that city on Saturday from a Republican of prominence in New-Orleans, says: "Matters are decidedly warm here. The Democrats know they are violating the law in keeping the registration office open and registering voters, but we had Ellis beaten in the Second Congressional District unless they could get more Democrats registered. The Civil Sheriff, who is a Democrat, told me that yesterday."

The results in every Northern State in which an election has been held this year are full of encouragement to the Republicans. Let us see how stands the record. Rhode Island led off in April with a complete victory, and increased the Republican majorities on a part of the State ticket by nearly 4,000 votes. Oregon followed in June with still better results, changing a Democratic majority of 1,150 for Representative in Congress in 1878 to a Republican majority of 1,297. Vermont continued the cheering story by a clear gain of 7,622 on the large Republican majority for Governor last year, and the bringing back into the Republican fold of its third Representative in Congress. Even in Maine, notwithstanding the seeming check to the cause, an opposition majority of 569 last year was nearly, if not entirely, wiped out, and the lower house of the Legislature was redeemed. Then followed the glorious and complete victories in Ohio and Indiana, where, to say nothing of the great gain in Congressmen, the one State increased its Republican majority of 3,252 of a year ago to an average majority of 22,000, and the other changed an adverse majority of 14,118 in 1878 to a Republican majority of nearly 7,000.

THE XVITH DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District is Mr. James Graham, a native of this City, and now about 38 years of age. He received a good education in the public schools, and at 19 years of age went into business. For 16 years he has been a manufacturer of artistic furniture. He is a man of good judgment and excellent business ability, and if elected would prove a creditable representative in the Legislature. He will make a vigorous fight in a very strong Democratic district, and deserves a good deal of the support that will be thrown away upon his opponent, the blatant Gen. Spinola.

DEATH OF A SPORTSMAN.

MILFORD, Penn., Oct. 31.—David A. Wells, a well-known sportsman and Democratic politician, died here last evening of consumption, at the age of 46 years. He was born in Milford, in 1834. He became identified with politics at an early age, and during his life held several positions of prominence and trust. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was for a long time Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Pike County. He was a first-class shot, and was well known to all the leading sportsmen of New-York.

A CATHOLIC DEDICATION.

KEYPORT, N. J., Oct. 31.—St. Joseph's Church, a new and imposing edifice, was dedicated here to-day, the Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, of the Newark Diocese, conducting the dedicatory exercises.

DENVER UNDER MOB LAW

A BLOODY DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE CHINESE.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S BOURBON PARADE FOLLOWED BY A DRUNKEN ORGIE AND RIOTING—CHINESE HOUSES BATTERED DOWN AND THEIR OCCUPANTS DRIVEN AWAY—SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND MANY BADLY MUTILATED.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Denver has been in the hands of a mob for eight hours, and there are now fully 1,500 rioters in the streets. The trouble has been growing for days. It was discovered a week ago that there were fully 8,000 illegal names registered in this city, and immediately afterward the streets were filled with strangers of the worst character. Ever since the publication of the forged Garfield letter, violent partisans have striven to make an issue of the Chinese question, and the Democratic press has been filled with articles asserting that as soon as Garfield was elected the State would be flooded with Chinese and all white labor driven out. On Saturday night the Democrats had a procession, carrying transparencies with inscriptions and cartoons tending to excite animosity against the Chinese. A considerable portion became intoxicated and remained out all night. This noon they made an assault on the Chinese houses, tearing down the houses and beating and driving out the Chinese. One was dragged from Hop Lee's place with a rope about his neck and his skull was crushed in with boots and bricks. The Police were called out but were unable to control the mob. The Fire Department was ordered to throw water on the rioters, but the mob attacked them and badly wounded two firemen.

Many Chinamen were fearfully beaten. One was rescued by the Police and taken to the jail, which was immediately surrounded by a mob of about 1,000, who hurrahed and yelled "Lynch the leper!" Special Police managed to keep back the crowd. The other mob remained intact in the lower part of the city. About dark they were entirely beyond control, and marched from street to street gutting the Chinese houses wherever they saw them, and assaulting citizens. On Lawrence-street, from an isolated tenement a Chinaman was dragged, his ears cut off, and he was otherwise mutilated. He was finally rescued in a dying condition, placed in a carriage, and driven toward the city jail. At Sixteenth-street an unsuccessful effort was made to drag him from the wagon. Several are reported killed, but the condition of the streets is such that it is impossible at this hour to get definite reports. Many colored men were knocked down and beaten.

At a late hour the rioters are still on the streets in full force. Special police have been sworn in to the number of 300. There is a great deal of incendiarism to-night, and the Fire Department has been called to be ready at the slightest warning. Reports of pistols are heard all over town, and the Militia will be called out. Threats have been freely made that the Tribune office would be sacked, but though the mob here has been howling across the street from it, no attack has been made as yet. Citizens, irrespective of party, are intensely indignant. There is a dangerous night ahead. The Chinese population here cannot exceed 150 all told, and from the beginning of this disgraceful riot not a single incident is reported of any one of them having resisted the onslaught.

THAT FORGED "CHINESE LETTER."

STRENGTH OF THE PROSECUTION'S CASE AND THE WEAK DEFENSE SO FAR INTERPOSED.

The strength of the case for the prosecution and the weakness and frivolous nature of the defense in the proceedings against Kenward Philp, accused of having written the bogus "Chinese letter" attributed to Gen. Garfield, were well shown before Chief-Justice Davis on Saturday, as a very brief analysis of the facts adduced shows. As corroborative testimony, to clinch that brought out on Friday, the prosecution showed by the positive averments of Postmaster Angier, of Washington, and William A. Chauncey, the stamp clerk, that the kind of stamp on the envelope of the forged letter did not come into use until Feb. 15, 1880. The stamp in question on the letter bears the date "Jan. 23." Joseph E. Paine, the best-known and perhaps the most experienced expert in handwriting in the country, swore positively that the same hand which wrote the libelous editorial on Gen. Garfield—whose authorship Philp himself admits—penned the forged letter. The defense endeavored, unsuccessfully, to ascertain how the manuscript of the editorial had been obtained, and unexpectedly gave the prosecution the opportunity of disclosing the significant fact that the libelous editorial article accusing Gen. Garfield of uttering an untruth in denying the authorship of the "Chinese letter" had been set in type before it came into the office of the scurrilous newspaper which printed it. The presumption raised was that the Democratic National Committee had had a hand in getting it written, as they afterward had in spreading the infamous lie it contains. The testimony adduced on Philp's behalf to show that he did not write the Morey letter was of a very curious nature. First came the employes of the Brooklyn Eagle—which has itself been printing the forged letter and asserting its genuineness, despite the emphatic denial of Gen. Garfield. These witnesses did not believe Philp wrote the forged letter. The same is true of some personal friends of the accused, who followed with similar testimony. Two locomotive engineers were put on the stand presumably to prove the existence of the mythical "H. L. Morey," and the equally mythical "Employes' Union" of Lynn, Mass. The first, one Joseph P. Babcock, had heard of an Employers' Union, but never knew, "by sight or personally," any H. L. Morey. The other engineer, Thomas T. Sweetser, who was once a shoemaker at Lynn, testified that he had heard that an association of employers had been formed at the place in question in 1878. Some testimony was put in to show that letters for Brooklyn pass through the general Post Office in this City and are stamped here, but as this evidence is wholly irrelevant it was received conditionally, and will be stricken from the record on the proofs to be furnished by Mr. Gayler, of the Post Office, to-day. The object in introducing it was to mystify outsiders; it was evidently not intended for the court, but for the Pacific coast, and it was so understood.

But the most singular testimony, and some which is very damaging to the defense, came out of the mouth of one of their own witnesses. It seems that a map-maker, named George Stimpson, Jr., made an affidavit a few days ago, in which he asserted that the "Chinese letter" was in Gen. Garfield's handwriting, and he was called upon in court to swear again to the assertion. Thousands of copies of his original affidavit had been sent, with the other precious stuff pertaining to that side of the case, to California and Nevada by the Democratic National Committee, and it was felt that his testimony could not be shaken without sweeping away the last vestige of a pretense for asserting the plausible nature of the forgery. But the witness had evidently not conned his lesson well. He admitted never having seen a scrap of handwriting which he knew had been produced by Gen. Garfield, and flatly contradicted his previous assertion, made under oath, that, in coming to the conclusion that Gen. Garfield wrote the Chinese letter, he had been guided by a comparison with three genuine signatures of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In point of fact, he never compared the penmanship of the forged letter with any genuine writing, and had no personal knowledge of Gen. Garfield's handwriting. Yet, despite this fact, he had had the audacity to pronounce the forged letter genuine. He was forced to admit that, on the morning of Monday, Oct. 25, he had, in the office of Messrs. Rockafellow & Gleason, pronounced the Morey letter a forgery; that he had afterward, on the same day, received $25 from the persons who printed the forged letter, and that in the afternoon—subsequent to receiving the money—he had gone again to the office of Messrs. Rockafellow & Gleason and had then said that he had changed his mind since the morning, and that he believed the letter to be genuine. In his much-vaunted affidavit he had sworn to having had before him, in making up his mind, three genuine signatures of Gen. Garfield. In his testimony on Saturday he "took this back" so far as to admit that he never even so much as saw a signature of Gen. Garfield, and that his comparisons were made with what purported to be an engraved fac simile of Gen. Garfield's signature affixed to a picture. The attention of the witness—much to his apparent annoyance—was then called to a very curious assertion of his, also contained in the affidavit referred to. It seems that the mythical personage to whom the forged letter was addressed is described as "H. L. Morey." This is not only on the envelope, but also in the letter itself. His Christian name is nowhere given in what may be described as the original literature on the subject; but in Stimpson's affidavit the personage's name is put down as Henry L. Morey. Stimpson, when questioned as to whence he obtained the Christian name of the alleged Morey, grew confused and sputtered around for a while. He finally said the name had been put in by the lawyer who drew up the affidavit. That lawyer, it may be mentioned, is in the employ of the newspaper to which Philp is attached. Before concluding, Stimpson testified—what, in fact, the prosecution have been endeavoring to prove—that the whole of the Morey letter, including the signature, the address, &c., was written by the same hand. This virtually completed the testimony. To-day Philp will testify unless the defense abandon their case. The prosecution have not yet exhausted their positive testimony.

An affidavit was published a day or two since purporting to have been made by Clara T. Morey and showing the existence of H. L. Morey. The Democratic Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit was made has himself made an affidavit, in which he states that the published affidavit has been altered, that as sworn to it made no reference to any person named H. L. Morey, and that he knows Mrs. Morey had no son of that name.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain along the coast, north-easterly winds, generally higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly north-westerly, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds, stationary, or higher temperature and barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, becoming variable in the western part; in the eastern portion nearly stationary barometer and temperature; in the western part, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable, or north-westerly winds, lower barometer, stationery or higher temperature.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary or lower barometer, no decided change of temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-west to south-east winds, generally lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, except clear or fair weather in Southern California.

The Ohio and Cumberland will continue rising; the other rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, and Eastport. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Portland, Section Seven, Boston, Section Eight.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	43°	58°	3:30 P. M.	49°	50°
6 A. M.	41°	57°	6 P. M.	45°	45°
9 A. M.	44°	52°	9 P. M.	44°	42°
12 M.	48°	53°	12 P. M.	35°	40°

Average temperature yesterday........44°
Average temperature for same time last year.....44°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Tontine Stables, at New-Haven, Conn., occupied by Barker & Ransom, were destroyed by an incendiary fire last evening. Seventeen horses were burned and suffocated, and one more may die. Four or five tons of hay and straw were burned. The loss is $8,000 or $9,000. The buildings were owned by the Tontine Company, and insured. Barker & Ransom lose eight horses; not insured. The other horses were owned by different persons, and insured in a few cases.

The Wentworth House, in Walpole, N. H., with a livery-stable attached, occupied by Maynard Brothers, was destroyed by fire yesterday. R. L. Ball's shoe store and the Post Office were badly damaged. Part of the hotel furniture was saved. The fire originated in the stable in some unaccountable manner. It was raining hard at the time, otherwise the fire would have swept away many buildings. The total loss is estimated at $15,000; hotel fully insured.

THE FIGHT IN THE VTH DISTRICT.

The fight among the Democrats in the Fifth Congressional District over Nicholas Muller and Benjamin Wood, candidates for Congress, is one of the most exciting fights ever known there. Public meetings were held all over the district yesterday and last evening for both of the candidates, and transparency wagons dashed through the streets at a lively rate late last night. Muller is serving his second term in Congress, and has lived in the First Ward for over 30 years. No German is so popular among Irishmen as he. Mr. Wood is looked upon as a "carpet-bagger," and his connection with "4-11-44" establishments has made him very unpopular. His chief fugleman is ex-Senator John Fox, who was a Supervisor with Tweed, and who, like Wood, does not live in the district. Fox is doing his utmost to defeat Muller. He was recently dismissed from Irving Hall. He has endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Muller is a traitor to the party. Muller emphatically denies this, and his friends have shown their indignation against Mr. Fox by nominating candidates for Assembly in the First and Second Districts. Col. Michael C. Murphy is the Wood-Fox candidate for Assembly in the First, and James Fitzgerald, the present Tammany member of the Assembly from that district, is a candidate against him. Mr. Fitzgerald is confident that he will defeat Col. Murphy. In the Second District the Wood-Fox people have nominated Constantine Donoho, and Muller's friends have pitted James Oliver, the lawyer, against him. The story that Muller was willing to betray the Democratic Party was started by a queer organization styling themselves the Republican Hancock and English Association, James M. Heatherton, President, and Charles A. De Moulin, Secretary. This alleged association demanded $500 from Muller, as letters in his possession show, and failing to get it, circulated the false statement that Muller was in league with the Republican leaders of the district.

THE SALMON DISEASE.

From the London Telegraph.

Messrs. Buckland, Walpole, and Young, the grand triumvirate of fisheries inspection, have, it appears, finished their investigations—unfortunately inconclusive—as a commission into the nature and causes of salmon disease. At one time it was hoped by the profane vulgar, who heard that this noble fish was affected with a fungoid growth, that the salmon might eventually be brought to grow mushrooms upon themselves; and this first step being attained, it was hoped that some more relevant adjunct, such as lobsters or capers, might be cultivated on the back of the fish. These hopes, if entertained, have been dispelled, for the Commissioners report that the fungus looks like wet brown paper, and is really a kind of soft down which first attacks the salmon's nose, and thence directing its attention to the back of its head, tail, and fins, so enfeebles and dilapidates the fish that it swims about in an imbecile manner on the top of the water, and eventually dies mad. The disease is known scientifically as saprolegnia, and is considered to be "like" the muscardine, which attacks silkworms, and not far removed from the fungoid diseases which afflict man and vegetables. These moldy fish, as may be easily concluded, are not good to eat, and, indeed, are not agreeable to look at. The Commissioners, however, confess themselves quite unable, "in the present state of their knowledge," to arrive at any decision about the disorder. It may be a new ailment, or it may be an old one; and, though the Commissioners incline to the latter opinion, they cannot speak with any assurance. As to its cure, it may be affected in two ways, "either by eradicating the disease or by rendering the fish less susceptible to its attacks," but which method should be employed the fisheries inspectors would not venture to assert. Meanwhile, Messrs. Buckland, Walpole, and Young are of opinion that "all dead fish should be removed from the rivers and buried beyond high water mark or burned." These conclusions, the Commissioners fear, are "inadequate," and it must be confessed they are so.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 31.—A freight train on the Pan Handle Road was thrown off the track to-day by a broken rail near the scene of the Great Mingo disaster of two years ago. The engine and 20 cars were damaged. The engineer, William Devine, was thrown under the engine, and has not been extricated. It is not known whether he is living or dead.

VENICE, QUEEN OF THE SEA

A SUMMER'S EVENING GONDOLA RIDE.

BATHING IN THE CANALS—HOW VENETIAN BABIES LEARN TO SWIM—THE PAINTING OF ST. MARK'S FOR MR. RUSKIN'S MUSEUM.

VENICE, Oct. 10.—The traveler who has not seen the city of the lagoons during the hottest of the Summer months fails to realize how completely amphibious it is. At other times there is a pensive melancholy tempered by medieval romance which envelops the Queen of the Adriatic in a poetical halo that puts the mind in complete accord with its soft, dreamy repose. Lulled by the soothing splash of the gondolier's oar, and his musical cry of warning at every sharp turn in the labyrinth of narrow canals, drifting and floating—now lazily, now quickly—along in the cool shadows, under the carved balconies of its famed palaces and arching bridges, reclining luxuriously on the soft, dark-fringed cushions of the night-hued gondola, life and sight-seeing take an altogether different aspect from any other point of view elsewhere. The feeling that "it is good to be here" steals over the senses as deliciously as by a magician's enchantment. Existence becomes a never-ceasing, varying dream of dissolving and reshaping views that come and go like beauteous phantoms in the borderland of the material and spiritual worlds. Nature and art are here ever in friendly rivalry to adorn their cherished city with their most subtle and delicate graces, weaving them together in a web of material fascination as irresistible as the girdle of Venus, yet hinting without measure at still more delicious joys unseen. Venice is—Venice; and this alone describes it satisfactorily on the whole.

But I wish to speak of Venice of a hot Summer's early eve, when the lengthening shadows cross its net-work of green waters, and, climbing fast up its marble façades, give quaint gloom and suggestive mystery to the many picturesque portals with their medieval sculptures and inviting coolness, sometimes leading the eye to inviting patches of brilliant green in verdant court-yards, but oftener into passages and halls, dark and grim with the stains of many humid centuries in deep-tinted picturesque decay. At this hour Venice becomes doubly amphibious. Her canals are alive with her male population, men and boys, and very many little maidens, too, in cloth fig-leaves, sporting in the waters like so many dark-skinned Polynesians. They dive, they gambol, they shout, they splash, they make the old walls and slimy waters merry with their cries and laughter, while their nude, white bodies come out against them in shiny, dripping relief, like so many figures of a far-away primitive world where innocence still rules supreme. Mothers sit knee deep in water on their house steps, either holding their six-months-old babies, while they kick and splash and coo delightedly on their own account at finding themselves thus early in life in their native element, or else they let the older ones loose, with ropes around their waists, securely fastened either to themselves or the door-rings, to be hauled quickly in in case of an emergency. To aid them still further in their nautical exploits, these infants are supplied with breast-boards on which to float until they learn to swim, which feat is soon accomplished. For at this season Venetian parents take their babies into the canals for this purpose as systematically as the land's people theirs into the parks to learn to walk. And it is surprising and amusing to see how familiarly and eagerly they take to the treacherous waters, which are to them what green sward and sidewalks are to terra-firma children. Indeed, at this time of day it requires some extra skill on the part of the gondolier to pick his way through the swimming, floating, plunging population, as thick in spots as shoals of mackerel in their season, screaming and hustling one another in the brine as vigorously as if sporting on shore. Where there is so much rollicking nakedness about, stalwart models of men as nude, saving their waist-cloths, as the classical gods, and little girls and boys ragless, or next to it, at first blush on encountering them in these watery streets of a large city in broad daylight, just as one does Broadway pedestrians as the leisure hours of day come on, the inexperienced eye is somewhat startled, but soon gets accustomed to regard the sight as a very novel and amusing episode of Venetian life. On one occasion, having to enter a palace on the Grand Canal, there were so many bathing from its steps that the gondolier had to pause awhile, before he could approach, for them to clear the way, and we made a triumphal entry between the dripping files of bathers as if it were the properest thing in the world to do, and nobody felt ashamed on one side, I am certain. Salt water everywhere is a great leveler of conventional ideas of modesty, we all know, but with the background of Venice it gets an extra renaissant touch. Imagination can easily transform these warm living bodies into the stone cupids, amorini, satyrs, gods and goddesses, and all the other heathen classical population carved in the long streets of palaces as having just stepped down from their pedestals, niches, and entablatures for a moment's wash and not to lose the bathing season. Some of the canals might be sweeter, it is true, but there is none the less fun for that. And it is not always fun, either. Not a season passes but some of the children either slip from their boards or get entangled in their ropes and are drowned. Almost in my sight the parents of one boy, having hauled him out, went up stairs to dinner, leaving him to dress and follow. Waiting some time, and finding he did not appear, they grew anxious, and descended to search for him, only to discover that he had pushed off on his board on his own account, slipped from it, and was drowned. But such incidents no more keep children out of the canals here in hot weather than boys out of the streets in America because now and then one is run over and killed. It is certainly so very convenient to bathers to be able to disrobe in their own bedrooms or front entries and take a header into salt water from their own doorways that I am not surprised to see all Venice on a sultry day turned impromptu into one great bathing establishment, gratis to all classes. The effect is very amphibious and droll; and only plebeian Venice can show its population cooling off in this fashion without ceremony in its canal streets in the airiest of non-costumes when the dog star rages.

At the Lido, the beach which separates the harbor from the Adriatic, quite another phase of bathing is to be seen. Here an aristocratic establishment has grown up, with every facility for comfortable and decorous bathing of both sexes, on a fine sandy bottom, with just sufficient incline to suit all ages and degrees of skill in swimming. No better-regulated and convenient bathing-houses, with every necessary safeguard, exist anywhere. In consequence, the Lido has become a fashionable resort, chiefly for Italians and Germans, while Americans also are well represented during the season. The mosquito fleet of steamers that ply between the Lido and Piazza S. Marco, so much to the disgust of Ruskin, are a cheap and facile means of communication between the city and the beach, and give a good deal of animation to the otherwise too silent harbor. If it could be reserved exclusively to the fisherman's ancient craft with their painted sails, as they group themselves so bouquet-like in pictorial perspective till they disappear in the furthest horizons, the artistic effects would be more harmonious and complete, without doubt. But the nineteenth century has its own theory of æsthetics, and we may as well get all the enjoyment possible out of it without breaking our hearts over the decaying past.

I found Mr. Bunney still at work in his usual place in the Piazza S. Marco, on the elaborate large painting of the entire facade of St. Mark's, including the angle of the Doge's palace, on which he has been employed several years by Mr. Ruskin for his Sheffield museum. It is a work of infinite painstaking detail, and will be probably the sole complete literal representation in color of this dream of the seas. To those who cannot see St. Mark's with their own eyes it will afford a faithful material outlook of pre-Raphaelite accuracy of design, and to future generations preserve the present likeness which both time and restoration are threatening to alter somewhat. And this, doubtless, is both Mr. Ruskin's and the artist's chief aim. No modern artist has more thoroughly studied the varied phases and moods of Venetian atmosphere and architecture than Bunney. For 10 years he has stood like a sentinel at his post, noting and catching every change of Winter and Summer skies, and the marvelous play of colors that give such magical effects to the city and lagoons. Among his hundreds of spirited studies there are none more striking than those of Venice during the heavy snow-storms of last Winter, and the ice-bound canals, which were the heaviest known for 200 years, and turned the whole city and harbor into an arctic region, whose appearance, however creditable to St. Petersburg in January, was most strange and anomalous for the delicately reared Queen of the Adriatic amid its southern skies. I would scarcely credit my eyes to see Bunney's sketch of "S. Giorgio Maggiore" taken from his front windows, on the Ponte Veneta Marina, during a blinding snow-storm, dimly outlined through the fleecy flakes, in spectral shape, or the Piazza S. Marco piled three feet deep in snow, and the pinnacles, domes, and arches of the cathedral mantled in glittering, frigid white. Venice embalmed in snow, and gondolas ice-bound in her canals, are quite contrary to received ideas; nevertheless, these pictures, so dismally true to nature when taken, bear witness that her existence, like that of human beings, is far from being perpetual poetical sunshine.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THE TICKET IN NEW-JERSEY.

CANDIDATES FOR ALL THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED—THE MEN TO VOTE FOR.

New-Jersey, to-morrow, in addition to Electors, Governor, and Congressmen, will choose seven Senators and a full House of 60 Assemblymen. Ten Republicans, three Democrats, and one Independent hold over in the Senate; two Republicans and five Democrats retire. The last Senate stood 12 Republicans, 8 Democrats, and 1 Independent. The next Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator Theodore F. Randolph, Democrat. The following are the nominations in the State:

For Electors.—Nine each by the Republicans, Democrats, Nationals, and Temperance.

For Governor.—Frederic A. Potts, (Rep.;) George C. Ludlow, (Dem.;) Thomas D. Hoxsey, (Grbk.;) S. B. Ransom, (Tem.)

FOR CONGRESS.

1. Geo. M. Robeson, R. Joseph Carter, D. Charles J. Rolfe, G. R. Woolman, T.	4. H. S. Harris, D. G. H. Larison, G.
2. J. Hart Brewer, R. H. B. Smith, D. S. A. Dobbins, G.	5. John Hill, R. A. W. Cutler, D. R. E. Potter, G.
3. Chilion Robins, R. Miles Ross, D. W. L. Hope, G.	6. Phineas Jones, R. Edward Balbach, D. Adolph Donal, G.
4. Judson Kilpatrick, R.	7. L. A. Brigham, R. A. A. Hardenbergh, D. V. Becker, G.

THE STATE SENATE.

Atlantic.—John J. Gardner, (Rep.;) Thomas E. French, (Dem.;) George W. Pressy, (Grbk.)
Bergen.—Charles W. Hassler, (Rep.;) Isaac Wortendyke, (Dem.)
Cumberland.—Isaac T. Nichols, (Rep.;) John S. Whittaker, (Dem.;) Charles S. Tyler, (Grbk.)
Hudson.—Gilbert Collins, (Rep.;) E. T. Paxton, (Dem.;) W. H. Wetmore, (Grbk.)
Mercer.—John Taylor, (Rep.;) Eckford Moore, (Dem.)
Morris.—James C. Youngblood, (Rep.;) John F. Stickle, (Dem.;) —— Duggan, (Grbk.)
Ocean.—A. C. B. Havens, (Rep.;) Rufus Blodgett, (Dem.;) H. H. Hooper, (Grbk.)

THE ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic.—George Elvins, (Rep.;) C. F. Osgood, (Dem.;) N. B. Dana, (Grbk.)
Bergen.—First District—John A. Zabriskie, (Rep.;) John Van Bussum, (Dem.) Second District—O. Drake Smith, (Rep.;) Elias H. Sisson, (Dem.)
Burlington.—First District—William H. Carter, (Rep.;) William R. Murphy, (Dem.) Second District—Abraham Marter, (Rep.;) William R. Lippincott, (Dem.) Third District—Henry C. Herr, (Rep.;) Joseph L. Budd, (Dem.;) J. L. Keely, (Grbk. and Tem.) Fourth District—John W. Cavileer, (Rep.;) John W. Haines, (Dem.)
Cape May.—F. L. Richardson, (Rep.;) Jesse D. Ludlam, (Dem.)
Camden.—First District—H. L. Bonsall, (Rep.;) John T. Davis, (Dem.;) R. L. Martin, (Grbk.;) George Heisler, (Tem.) Second District—Chris. Mines, Jr., (Rep.;) B. H. Smith, (Ind. Rep.;) John W. Branning, (Dem.;) James Aspden, (Grbk.) Third District—John H. McMurray, (Rep.;) James H. Latimer, (Dem.;) S. T. Thompson, (Grbk.)
Cumberland.—First District—Charles Ladow, (Rep.;) S. W. Wells, (Dem.) Second District—John H. Avis, (Rep.;) John S. Woodruff, (Dem. and Grbk.)
Essex.—First District—T. W. Langstroth, (Rep.;) A. B. Howe, (Dem.;) S. M. Hulin, (Grbk.) Second District—Joseph L. Munn, (Rep.;) Edward Anston, (Dem.) Third District—H. Van Duyne, (Rep.;) J. W. Vroom, (Dem.) Fourth District—William R. Williams, (Rep.;) George S. Duryee, (Dem.;) John Schott, (Dem.) Fifth District—William Wright, (Rep.;) H. C. Soden, (Dem.;) Henry Hoppen, (Grbk.) Sixth District—C. G. Brummer, (Rep.;) J. W. Manger, (Dem.;) James McCullough, (Grbk.) Seventh District—H. A. Wilkinson, (Rep.;) R. C. C. Rejanmer, (Grbk.) Eighth District—H. Bleyle, (Rep.;) M. McMahon, (Dem.;) A. E. C. Minderman, (Grbk.) Ninth District—E. S. Ward, (Rep.;) Thomas O'Connor, (Dem.)
Gloucester.—First District—George Craft, (Rep.;) A. S. Hewitt, (Dem.;) George Reed, (Grbk.) Second District—George Horner, (Rep.;) Thomas Ferrell, (Dem.;) Joseph Bialk, (Grbk.)
Hudson.—First District—H. J. Ockerhausen, (Rep.;) N. D. Taylor, (Dem.) Second District—T. J. McDonald (Dem.;) Patrick Sheeran, (Ind. Dem.;) John Brown, (Ind. Dem.) Third District—Fred. Payne, (Rep.;) R. S. Tilden, (Dem.) Fourth District—D. M. Durall, (Rep.;) A. L. McDermott, (Dem.) Fifth District—D. W. Lawrence, (Rep.) Sixth District—J. H. Potts, (Rep.;) James C. Clarke, (Dem.) Seventh District—E. V. S. Besson, (Rep.;) James Curran, (Dem.) Eighth District—James Lundie, (Rep.;) J. J. Casey, (Dem.;) Hugo Miller, (Grbk.)
Hunterdon.—First District—S. S. Stout, (Rep.;) George H. Matthews, (Dem.) Second District—William A. Young, (Rep.;) Jacob Hipp, (Dem.;) John C. Cramer, (Grbk.)
Mercer.—First District—C. S. Robinson, (Rep.;) Bayard Stockton, (Dem.) Second District—M. C. Coleman, (Rep.;) R. A. Donnelly, (Dem.) Third District—J. V. D. Beekman, (Rep.;) Thomas C. Pearce, (Dem.)
Middlesex.—First District—William C. Jennings, (Grbk.) Second District—John M. Board, (Rep.;) Manning Freeman, (Dem.) Third District—Bernard Roddy, (Rep.;) Stephen Martin, (Dem.)
Monmouth.—First District—John Van Doran, (Rep.;) H. W. Murphy, (Dem.) Second District—H. H. Yard, (Rep.;) D. A. Bell, (Dem.) Third District—G. H. Lufburrow, (Rep.;) Charles Allen, (Dem.)
Morris.—First District—William C. Johnson, (Rep.;) Samuel Brant, (Dem.) Second District—John F. Post, (Rep.) Third District—E. G. Budd, (Rep.;) Oscar Lindley, (Dem.)
Ocean.—William H. Bennett, (Rep.;) Clifford Horner, (Dem.)
Passaic.—First District—Jacob Labus, (Rep.;) R. A. Haley, (Dem.) Second District—R. R. Morehead, (Rep.;) John Johnson, (Dem.;) Philip Logan, (Grbk.) Third District—Thomas B. Vreeland, (Rep.;) Edward George, (Dem.)
Salem.—First District—George Stanton, (Rep.;) Henry Barber, (Dem.;) William E. Cox, (Tem.) Second District—John T. Garwood, (Rep.;) William Shimp, (Dem.)
Somerset.—John Ringleman, (Rep.;) William A. Schomp, (Dem.;) C. Smith, (Grbk.) Second District—John L. Oakey, (Rep.;) Andrew Lane, (Dem.;) Thomas Burke, (Grbk.)
Sussex.—Daniel H. Rosenkrans, (Ind. Dem.;) L. J. Martin, (Dem.)
Union.—First District—J. O. Hoyt, (Rep.;) John T. Dunn, (Dem.;) W. McCormack, (Grbk.) Second District—George T. Parrot, (Rep.;) John K. Roll, (Dem.;) William H. Hume, (Grbk.) Third District—Frank W. Sheldon, (Rep.;) R. M. Stover, (Dem.)
Warren.—First District—W. C. Thompson, (Rep.;) William Fritts, (Dem.;) E. H. Sieber, (Grbk.) Second District—J. K. Rise, (Rep.;) C. H. Albertson, (Dem.;) A. L. Peal, (Grbk.)

Of the nominees for Governor, Messrs. Potts, Ludlow, and Hoxsey have been State Senators. Of the candidates for Congress, Messrs. Robeson, Smith, Ross, and Brigham are renominated. Messrs. Dobbins, Hill, Cutler, and Hardenbergh have been members of former Congresses. Of the nominees for Senator, Mr. Gardner is renominated, and Messrs. Nichols, Paxton, Youngblood, Bledgett, and Moore were former members of the Assembly. For the Assembly, the Republicans have renominated Messrs. Smith, Carter, Martin, Herr, Bonsall, Langstroth, Van Duyne, Williams, Wilkinson, Craft, Lawrence, Potts, Robinson, Beekman, Board, Lufburrow, Morehead, Vreeland, Garwood, and Ringleman. The Democrats have renominated Messrs. Haines, Ludlam, O'Connor, Ferrell, Taylor, Sheeran, McDermott, Curran, Donnelly, Martin, Barber, Martin, Dunn, Fritts, and Albertson. Of the other nominees, Lippincott, Cavileer, M'Donald, Besson, and Pearce have been members of former Assemblies.

For the local offices the Republicans have renominated L. A. Down for Clerk of Atlantic, J. S. Gebron for Auditor of Burlington, and M. W. Smith for Road Commissioner of Essex. The Democrats have renominated Peter Bonnett for Mayor of Elizabeth, M. H. Vanderveer for Clerk of Somerset, William Errickson for Clerk, and A. W. Irons for Surrogate of Ocean.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John B. Brockett, 59 years of age, a prominent carriage-builder of New-Haven, died yesterday.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Sir Thomas Bouche, the engineer of the Tay Bridge.

The Hon. Peter McCall, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1844 and 1845, died at his residence at Overbrook, Penn., Saturday evening, at the age of 72 years. He was a leading lawyer of Philadelphia years ago, and figured in many prominent cases.

ARRIVAL OF AN OPERA COMPANY.

The Soldene Opera and Opera Comique Company arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steam-ship Helvetia, of the National Line, being met at the dock by Manager H. A. Froom. They will open their season on Monday, Oct. 8, at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. The company includes Miss Emily Soldene, Manager J. H. Jarvis, and Misses Rose Stella, St. John, Hersee, Quinton, and others.

GEN. GRANT'S SUNDAY.

LISTENING TO A SERMON ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION—PEOPLE WHO CALLED ON HIM.

Gen. Grant attended church at the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman's Central Methodist Church, No. 60 Seventh-avenue, yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his son, Jesse Grant, and Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the party occupying pew No. 88, in the north aisle, near the pulpit, which is known as "Gen. Grant's pew." The church was crowded to the very doors, more than 1,000 people, on a moderate estimate, being turned away. The subject of Dr. Newman's discourse was "The Impending Danger to Our Public Schools," his text being taken from Thessalonians v.: 21, "Hold fast that which is good." The preacher took the ground that the parent had a natural right to educate his child, but that many parents, by reason of their lack of intelligence or of financial ability, were not competent, therefore the State must step in and provide the education. The churches had a right to their parochial schools, but they must pay for them themselves. It was not true, he said, that the public schools were sectarian, for the children of Christian, Jew, and infidel meet there on an equal footing and without undergoing sectarian instruction. The parochial system of schools had been tried in England up to the year 1870, and had failed. It will fail here. The Doctor contrasted the educational condition of France, Italy, and Austria when under Romish domination, and their high intellectual condition since they have been emancipated. He made an eloquent appeal to intelligent Catholics that it was an abuse of charity to make the great Protestant and non-Catholic majority pay for the Catholic charitable institutions, and said it would be unjust to make them pay for the Catholic parochial schools. He submitted that, inasmuch as in the last 11 years they had had $6,500,000 of the public money, and were now drawing annually $700,000, that this was an injustice to the public. He denounced the one-man power in New-York, and said that the man representing that side of the question was only the shadow of another. To secure the absolute safety of the public schools, they must have for Mayor a prominent business man, identified with the City, a native of our State, and a life-long friend of the public schools. Dr. Newman closed with an eloquent appeal to citizens, without respect to party, to rescue the City Government, and especially the public school system, from their present control.

Gen. Grant listened to the sermon with great interest, and at its close was quickly surrounded by throngs of admiring friends, who shook hands with him and congratulated him upon his excellent appearance, notwithstanding the fatigues of his Western trip. After paying his respects to Dr. and Mrs. Newman at the parsonage, adjoining the church, the General and party returned to the hotel, where they dined, together with the rest of the family. At 4 o'clock he and Mrs. Grant drove out in the Park, and during the evening received callers. Among those who presented themselves at Parlor No. 81, the General's reception-room, were Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Simon Sterne, Col. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, W. A. Purrington, F. C. Lawson, W. R. Davis, Jr., Dr. Thomas H. Bailey, Mrs. Governor Cornell, Mrs. Dr. J. P. Newman, C. B. McDonald, M. K. Honoré, John Russell Young, Jukokia Yegawa Kimohira, Consul of Japan; J. Henry Work, Thurlow Weed, J. B. Chaffee, Col. and Mrs. R. Macfeely, and Harry L. Grant. The General and family will stay in New-York through the Winter.

THE OUTLOOK ON LONG ISLAND.

PHASES OF THE CLOSING CANVASS—REPUBLICANS WHOSE SUCCESS IS PROMISED.

The Republicans of Queens and Suffolk Counties are closing one of the most vigorous, and, it is believed, one of the most successful campaigns ever known on Long Island. On every week day night for the past two weeks there have been meetings and parades of the Boys in Blue in half a dozen or more villages, and to-night there will be a number of rousing demonstrations with which to finish up the work of preparation for election day. The enthusiasm has never been surpassed, if it has had a parallel.

The prospects of all the Republican candidates are excellent. Garfield and Arthur will doubtless have a handsome majority in old Suffolk, and the usual Democratic majority in Queens will be greatly diminished. Sensible Democrats are thoroughly out of sorts with the manner in which the canvass for Hancock and English has been conducted, and it is believed that the "silent vote" in consequence will very materially aid the Republican cause. John Kelly, through "Ed." Gale, has interfered in Queens County to an extent which has exasperated the Anti-Tammany portion of the party there.

There seems to be good reason to anticipate the success of the Hon. John A. King, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District. A great many Democrats do not relish the way in which their candidate, Perry Belmont, obtained the nomination. Money is used lavishly in his interest, one report being that $7,000 has been put into Queens and $10,000 into Suffolk County. Mr. King is well known in the district—which Mr. Belmont is not—having already represented it with ability and credit in the State Senate, and being "native and to the manor born" in Queens, "the honored son of an honored sire." The Democrats of Richmond are dissatisfied with Mr. Belmont's nomination, as their preference was Erastus Brooks, and it is believed that, as a consequence, the Democratic majority will be cut down to an extent sufficient to insure Mr. King's election.

The Hon. E. A. Carpenter, the Republican candidate for re-election in Suffolk to the Assembly, proved himself a safe and capable legislator last Winter, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his success now.

In the First Assembly District of Queens, the Hon. William J. Youngs is again a candidate. Although the district is ordinarily Democratic, Mr. Youngs has already served it two terms, and there is every prospect that he will go in for a third, as he has made an entirely acceptable representative.

The Republican candidate in the Second Assembly District of Queens is Peter Haslam, a life-long worker in the party. Circumstances render it entirely reasonable to expect Mr. Haslam's election, as he will receive a large number of Democratic votes in Long Island City and Newtown, beside carrying his full party strength.

The Democracy in Queens County being badly demoralized, and there being a fusion between the Republicans and Independent Democrats on the offices of Surrogate and District Attorney, there is good reason to expect the election of Garret J. Garretson, (Republican,) for Surrogate, and Alvan T. Payne, (Independent Democrat,) for District Attorney.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

The Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine, made an eloquent address to the Republicans of Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday evening. Notwithstanding the severe rain-storm, his audience was large and enthusiastic.

At a meeting of Bohemian citizens held at No. 404 Fifth-street, on Saturday evening, the entire Republican ticket, national, Judiciary, and County, was indorsed, and a resolution was passed denouncing the Bohemian Socialistic Labor Party.

The severe storm of Saturday evening did not interfere with the meeting of colored Republicans in Lincoln Hall, Broome-street. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and those present pledged themselves to work for the Republican ticket until the close of the polls to-morrow night.

The Democrats who are working to elect Mr. Docharty to the office of Register are circulating a City and County ticket bearing the name of Ferdinand Finck as candidate for Alderman at Large, instead of Frederick Finck, the other names being those of the regular Republican nominees, with the exception of Mr. Hess. Republicans will do well to warn their friends against this spurious ticket.

The Young Men's Republican Club will meet this evening at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, for the purpose of completing their arrangements for election day. Judge Gedney, who speaks at Highlands in the afternoon, will preside. The State Committee have requested this club, which is largely composed of lawyers, to be at head-quarters during election day to attend to illegal arrests. This duty a committee of lawyers will carefully perform.

The Republican Central Campaign Club, whose head-quarters are at the Coleman House, will be represented at the polls to-morrow by from 5 to 10 workers in each election district. Young men and merchants have volunteered their services for the day. Benjamin F. Manierre, Chairman of the Committee of the Campaign, has secured Chickering Hall for election night, and has invited the Republican workers and their friends to hear the returns read there from all parts of the country. Short speeches will be made by distinguished speakers during the evening. Miss Nellie Holbrooke will, by special request, give recitations of "Sheridan's Ride," and "Barbara Freitchie." Tickets may be had at the Coleman House, Parlor No. 3. Ladies with gentlemen holding tickets to reserved seats will be admitted at the stage entrance on Eighteenth-street, from 6:30. Holders of admission tickets will be admitted at 8 o'clock from the Fifth-avenue door.

CANAL BUSINESS FOR OCTOBER.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—The following statement shows the canal business of Buffalo for the month of October, with comparisons:

Tolls collected in October, 1880	$97,227 14
Tolls collected in October, 1879	115,934 02
Decrease for 1880	$18,606 88
Number of boats cleared in October, 1880	1,424
Number of boats cleared in October, 1879	1,675
Decrease in 1880	251
Amount of tolls collected from opening until Oct. 31, 1880	$651,218 35
Amount of tolls collected from opening until Oct. 31, 1879	516,759 55
Increase in 1880	$134,458 80
Number of boats cleared from opening until Oct. 31, 1880	9,380
Number of boats cleared from opening until Oct. 31, 1879	7,608
Increase in 1880	1,772

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. 1880.

MEETINGS.
MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Trenton, N. J.	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Elmira	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Brooklyn, corner Flatbush and 5th avs.	Gen. S. L. WOODFORD. Gen. H. A. BARNUM.
Peekskill	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Nyack	Hon. EMERY A. STORRS.
Huntington, Long Island	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Walden	Hon. F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
North Brookfield	Hon. JOHN W. HOYT.
Medina	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Dryden	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Monroe	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Heuvelton	THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Spencer	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Hicksville	Hon. W. J. YOUNGS.
Highland, P. M.	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER. Hon. F. D. GEDNEY.
Peekskill	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Auburn	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Stony Point	Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Owasco	Hon. JOHN L. PARKER.
West Hurley	Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER.
Oyster Bay	Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN.
Suffern	Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Richford	Gen. R. D. MUSSEY.
Port Clinton	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Springwater, P. M. Conesus, evening	Prof. O. F. WILLIAMS.
New-Rochelle	Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Riverhead	Hon. R. K. HIGINBOTHAM.
7th Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn	Hon. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Binghamton	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Tomkins Cove	G. C. ESRAY.

SERMONS TO ORDER.

From the London News.

If Mr. J. H. Collett, of Nuneaton, had lived in Parson Adams's time he would, no doubt, have incurred the wrath which that exemplary divine lavished upon the manufacturers of sermons for hire. Mr. Collett, who describes himself as an author—a somewhat elastic term—includes in the duties of his profession the task of writing discourses for clergymen. For these sermons he asks 10s. 6d., which is not, perhaps, exorbitant; and one of these sermons was supplied by Mr. Collett to an Oxfordshire clergyman, who, however, did not pay the half-guinea, and was accordingly sued by the offended author. As no defense was offered, Mr. Collett won his case. It would be interesting, however, to know the reasons which led the Oxfordshire clergyman, who was so modest about his own literary abilities, to endeavor to avoid paying for the sermon which he had obtained to order. It would be also interesting to know on what principles these homilies are manufactured. A story is told of some needy young men who started a firm for writing love-letters for illiterate wooers, and who got on very well for some time, until they were discovered by having in mistake supplied two suitors for the same young lady's hand with identical love-letters. Something of the same kind might happen in the sermon business. It would be very awkward if the clergymen of two neighboring churches delivered the same sermon one Sunday morning. It is, however, improbable that the Oxfordshire clergyman has many brethren who, in the words of Sir Nathaniel, the erudite curate of "Love's Labor Lost," have not eat paper and drunk ink, and are obliged to seek the aid of Mr. Collett.

Chew! chew! chew! the Gold Coin Tobacco, 1,000,000 majority. Smoke! smoke! smoke! La Rosa Cigarettes, best in market.—*Exchange.*

"Frou-Frou," by Charlotte M. Stanley, will begin next Monday in the *Fireside Companion.*—*Exchange.*

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints; relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Poisoned Cheese Cleans out rats, mice, bugs from any house, barn, or store. Ask your druggist for it. Depot, No. 115 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver-oil AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD-LIVER-OIL AND LIME," but that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

My Mother, Ninety Years of Age, Enjoys strength and good appetite, after languishing for months under the care of physicians. Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP raised her as one from the dead. CHARLES DENNISTON, No. 119 Boyden-st., Newark, N. J.

What Should be the Food of the Brain-worker? Is there any special food for the brain? Every thought and action changes into an inert phosphate a molety of the vital phosphite in the brain! Take VITALIZED PHOSPHITES, the true brain food. Sold by druggists.

Persons whose Digestion is Impaired Experience early and permanent relief by using REES'S ORANGE TONICA. (RISLEY & CO., 151 Chambers-st., New-York.)

Hats.—Buy your HATS from BURKE, 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Give BURKE a call.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

NEILSON—RODGERS.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 28, by the Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, LOUIS NEILSON, of New-York City, to ANNE PERRY, daughter of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy.

TAYLOR—WALKER.—On Oct. 30, 1880, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, West 39th-st., New-York City, by the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, CHARLES K. TAYLOR, of Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y., to SOPHIA ANN S. S. WALKER, daughter of the late Edward Walker, of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Summit, N. J., Oct. 29, CORNELIA VAN VLECK SEIGHT, wife of Henry N. T. Arnold, United States Navy, and youngest granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. John Conway, of the Revolution.

Services at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., Monday morning, Nov. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

BROUWER.—At Newton, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 31, JANE MARIA, widow of Jacob Brouwer, late of the City of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Ryerson, M. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 11:15 A. M. Trains per Morris and Essex Railroad leave New-York City at 8:20 A. M.; returning, leave Newton at 1:30 P. M. Interment at New-York at convenience of family.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 30, MARY ANGELINE, widow of Elias Butler, of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Funeral services at No. 382 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment from St. James's Church, Hyde Park, at 2 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

DE BEVOISE.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, SADIE, daughter of Henry S. and Sarah De Bevoise, aged 2 years 2 months and 21 days.

Funeral from residence of parents at Long Island City, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

DRISLER.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 28, SARAH EDNA, wife of Herman Drisler and daughter of W. W. and Sarah B. MacFarland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

DUFFIELD.—In Michigan, Oct. 30, ANNA AUGUSTA, wife of the Rev. Dr. Duffield, the eldest daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby, Esq., and the only sister of Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York.

The funeral will take place at Detroit on Wednesday next.

ENGS.—On Sunday noon, 31st October, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel F. Engs, and daughter of the late Edward Atkins Le Breton.

Interment in Albany Cemetery. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

FORBES.—Oct. 30, 1880, at Peabody, Kan., REGINALD H. FORBES, eldest son of the late Jos. D. Forbes, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARRITT.—Oct. 29, SARAH, wife of D. S. Garritt, aged 37 years.

☞ Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

HEPBURN.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, ELLENOR KELLINGER, relict of Peter Hepburn, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin P. Smith, No. 339 West 28th-st.

LYMAN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday, Oct. 29, the Rev. EPHRAIM LYMAN, late of Northampton, Mass., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral at Minneapolis.

MAURICE.—At Maspeth, Long Island, Oct. 30, WILLIAM MAURICE, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roosevelt and Grand Streets Ferries, Williamsburg, until 11:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

MORRIS.—Oct. 30, SALLIE H., wife of Thos. F. Morris, and daughter of the late E. L. Rice, of Cincinnati.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, at Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of trains leaving New-York at 1 and 1:30 P. M., Bayonne at 1:10 P. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

POMROY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, of pneumonia, A. H. POMROY, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 144 Madison-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 11:30 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

RAU.—On Friday, 29th inst., HENRY RAU, aged 45 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, John Rau, No. 774 Madison-av. No flowers.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

REID.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, JOHN M. REID, (nephew of William and Agnes Garland,) in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 102 East 40th-st., to Green-Wood Cemetery, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SCOTT.—MARY CAMILLA, eldest daughter of James Scott and Mary Penfield, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1880.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLATER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 29, 1880, THOMAS SLATER, aged 47 years.

Funeral services will be held in the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, junction of Clinton and Elizabeth avs., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

The Executive Committee of the Jewelers' League of the City of New-York request the members of the League, individually, to attend the funeral of their late President, MR. THOMAS SLATER, from St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.

STURGIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, in the 80th year of her age, Miss CATHERINE STURGIS, formerly of Barnstable, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STURGIS.—On Oct. 30, at Englewood, N. J., CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Henry H. Sturgis, Esq., and daughter of Eben Maneon, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WOODBURN.—Entered into rest, Sunday morning, FRANCES SWAN, widow of Lewis Woodburn, formerly of Albany, and daughter of the late Rev. James Young.

Her friends, and those of her daughters—Mrs. Francis A. Hall, Mrs. Alexander Westphal, and Mrs. Ella V. Irving—are invited to her funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROU-FROU.
FROU-FROU.
FROU-FROU.
OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY.
OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY.
OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY, OUT TO-DAY.
IN THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
ALSO,
OWEN THE ARCHER,
A LEGEND OF AGINCOURT.
By LAUNCE POYNTZ,
Author of "Knight of the Rubies, &c., &c.
For sale by all news-dealers.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway,
will sell
MONDAY, NOV. 1, AT 3:30 P. M.,
A collection of OLD and NEW BOOKS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
A consignment of ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising many valuable works in various departments of literature.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Offer new designs in
GAS FIXTURES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL
AND PORCELAIN LAMPS
AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.
NOS. 836 AND 838 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1880.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT COLLECTIONS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING MADE.
The friends of the NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED are hereby informed that the society has no authorized collector of money for the support of the hospital. Contributions are sent to the Managers, Treasurer, or Dr. KNIGHT, at the hospital.

.•.PRIVATE LIBRARIES.•.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, and following evenings, at Clinton Hall, now on exhibition:
A very large Collection of Books in general literature—English and American, illustrated and standard; a fine collection of German Classics, &c., &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room F, Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 2:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 5 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 5 A. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Nederland, via Antwerp, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Maracaibo, Cape Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Nov. 2. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Nov. 3. The mails for Cuba and Mexico leave New-York Nov. 4. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Nov. 5. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Nov. 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Nov. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 20.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARY J. HOLMES'S NEW NOVEL.
The best novel of the day, "Chateau D'Or," by Mary J. Holmes. Just published, and selling rapidly.

POLITICAL.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF the New-York Bar, hereby express our preference for

JACOB HESS

for the office of Register of the City and County of New-York.

Oct. 27, 1880.

Elliott F. Shepard,	Theron G. Strong,
George S. Hastings,	William H. W. Stewart,
Charles H. Woodruff,	Elliot & S. Sidney Smith,
O. M. Benedict,	Thomas M. North,
Alfred R. Conkling,	Walter Edwards, Jr.,
John B. Pell,	J. F. Van Volkenburgh,
O. A. Bradley,	E. Luther Hamilton,
Edward Mitchell,	Geo. W. Parsons,
W. & S. W. Fullerton,	Chas. F. Adams,
James M. Varnum,	James G. Wentz,
Man & Parsons,	L. C. Whiton,
Marsh, Wilson & Wallis,	Rushmore & Forbes,
Scudder & Carter,	Little & Van Vorst,
William Jay,	Robert Sewell,
Lord, Day & Lord,	Wm. N. Cohen,
Julien T. Davies,	Francis C. Barlow,
E. N. Taft,	Joseph L. Coutrell,
George H. Forster,	George P. Avery,
Hinsdale & Sprague,	Webb & Sprague,
Lewis L. Delafield,	Ernest H. Crosby,
Theodore H. Y. Edsall,	George F. Betts,
Prescott Hall Butler,	Edmund H. Smith,
Edmund Wetmore,	Abner C. Thomas,
Wm. A. Duer,	And many others.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT,
MYER S. ISAACS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
LEVI P. MORTON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR RECORDER,
DANIEL G. ROLLINS.
HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 10 UNION-SQUARE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
WILLIAM STRAUSS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES TALCOTT.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
CARROLL BRYCE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE M. CLARK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
IXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN L. N. HUNT.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB Head-quarters ELECTION NIGHT, NILSSON HALL, 15th-st., adjoining Academy of Music. An operator will be on hand to announce the returns. All are invited to attend. CH. WATROUS, President.
Sheridan Shook, And. J. Campbell, Vice-Presidents.
Alex. M. Eagleson, Edwin Bedell, Secretaries.
Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chr. Executive Committee.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
C. F. VALENTINE, President.
A. L. MASON, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR ALDERMAN in Eighth Aldermanic District, comprising 15th, 19th, and 20th Wards, is
JOHN H. FINCH.

REGULATION BOYS IN BLUE UNIFORMS, consisting of Cap, Cape, and Torch, $40 per hundred.
BANNERS AND OUTFITS.
E. K. LEVY & CO.
38 HOWARD-STREET, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 30.

SALES TO P. M.					
C., B. & Q. co.	55	116	Atlantic & Pacific		
C., C., C. & I.	100	41½	Central Iowa		
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100	14¾	C., C., C. & I.	100	95¾
Do. 1st pref.	100	44½	Do.	100	95¾
Do. 2d pref.	100	29½	Do.	100	95¾
M., K. & T. co.	200	32½	Chi., Bur. & Q.	100	124¾
Do. pref.	100	57½	Do.	100	124¾
Do.	100	57½	Do.	100	124¾
Do.	100	57½	Do.	100	124¾
Do

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, AND LONDONDERRY.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2:30 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library-books, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and stewards on board. The saloon amidships is of uniform size, this insuring these great advantages to seasick passengers, perfect ventilation and light.

Cabins, $80 and $100 (according to location of state-room); intermediate, $60; steerage, $28. For freight or cabin passage apply at the OFFICE, No. 69 BROADWAY.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Vaderland.....Saturday, Nov. 6, 5:30 P. M.
Noordland.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 7 A. M.
Belgenland, with saloon, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.

No horses, cattle, sheep or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and gold. Second Cabin, $40 and $35.
Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $47 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, Nov. 11, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 1 North River.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Nov. 11, Noon
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, according to location; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.
For freight and cabin apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morris-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, JOSETA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 5:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREBELLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, TORLON.Wed. Nov. 17, 5 P. M.
Rates (including wine) on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BRIDAY, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3, 5 A. M.
BATAVIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 5 A. M.
SERVIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For passage apply to Office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Nov. 5, 8 A. M. Anchoria.....Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
Bothnia.....Nov. 12, 11 A. M. Italy.....Nov. 27, noon.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
California.....Saturday, Nov. 13, 12 M.
Cabin, $50 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WELLAND.....Nov. 6 | BERLIN.....Nov. 11
ALLEMANNIA.....Nov. 13 | VANDALIA.....Nov. 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $80 and $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $26.
KUHLAND & SCHUMACHER, H. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MOSEL.....Sat. Nov. 6 | GERMANIA.....Sat. Nov. 20
DONAU.....Sat. Nov. 13 | NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 27
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Passengers sail from pier between 41 and 42-sts., North River.
OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
Cabin, $60 and $70; 2d Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 77 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2 Broadway, Gen. Passenger Agts.
A. L. JOHNSON, Freight Agent, 10 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.—STEAMS 30 NORTH RIVER, foot of Morris-st. Cabin, $60 and $70. Steerage, $28.
Celtic.....Sat., Nov. 13, 2 P. M. | Canada.....Sat., Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia (Steam).....Wed., Nov. 10, 4 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being 5 @ lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the Isthmus of Panama.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America.
For SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
Connecting for HONGKONG, YOKOHOMA, NEWCASTLE, AND AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
Or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Steamer for SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
R. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

W. P. HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Wesley Chapel Wharf, Feb. 2, 3, 4, and 5 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND FOR PORTLAND, CUBA, AND HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, WAHIN.....Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Thursday, Nov. 18

These steamers are furnished with Bunton swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and saloon amidships, so that no extra charge is made for state-rooms.

S. S. City of Merida will leave Nassau Nov. 4 and 25 for Vera Cruz via Sagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 42 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 5 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Gray.....Wed., Nov. 3
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood.....Sat., Nov. 6
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. TONGE, Jr., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office, Dock, foot Wall-st.
H. P. BERRY,
C. G. WAINS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.,
215 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
SEVILLA.....Thursday, Nov. 4
NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Nov. 4
E. S. SARAGOSSA.....Thursday, Nov. 11
E. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
A. R. CHARLESTON.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2
A. R. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 4
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
Steamer leaves every Saturday.
JAMES W. QUINCY & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. TONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These fine sea-going steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 9 North River as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
New-York and
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (see foot of Chambers-st. below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, arriving at Dunkirk 4 P. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Northwest, with Pullman's best dining-room car attached.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining rooted car attached. Connections: Through to Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest.
Tickets and information at the company's office, 241 Broadway, and at the office on the premises.
A. S. HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Pennsylvania and Continental Ferries as follows:
Pittsburg, Pittsburg Express, 7:10 A. M., daily, except Sunday.
Harrisburg, Lock Haven, 7:10 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Carry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Pennsylvania Centre, and the Oil Region.
Washington, Baltimore, and the South, Limited Washington Express, 9 A. M., with Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday. 10, A. M., arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Express, 11:30 and 3:30 A. M., 1, 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:20, 8:00, A. CO Limited, 9 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:00, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 1:30 and 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, 8:00, and 10 P. M., and 12 Night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., except Sundays.
Baltimore Express, Sundays, connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct separator for Brooklyn travel.
Trenton, 7:10, 8:00, 9 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 2:00 P. M. daily, except Monday. Trains for Long Branch and Sea Shore, 7:10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 10:35 P. M. daily. Trains for Philadelphia, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, and 10:35 P. M. Sundays, 3:30, 8:00, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 6:30, 8:00 P. M.
Express trains for Philadelphia, 7:10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, and 10:35 P. M. Sundays, 3:30, 8:00, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 6:30, 8:00 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
12 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 6 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Oct. 4, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York for Doylestown and Intermediate points, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 9:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Freemansburg and Camden.
Boats of the Brooklyn Annex connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11:30 P. M., 1, 2, 4, 5:40, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:30, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 116, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, J. P. TAYLOR,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Oct. 11, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., SATURDAYS ONLY; special Express to Albany and Troy.
4 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy.
9 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
6:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago.
9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 55, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Court-st. Grand Central Depot, 3 Park-place and 750 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 322 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. H. MERRIT, J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Hauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Hackensack and Passaic Valleys.
A. WINGATE, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH,
VIA
NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.
Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows:
From Hunter's Point—7:10, 9:15, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:45 P. M. Flatbush-av., Brooklyn—6:10, 9:10, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:50 P. M. Smithtown, Williamsburg—6:35, 9:15, 11 A. M., 2:15, 4:45 P. M. Leave Rockaway—7:40, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:10, 6:10 P. M.
Fine hunting and fishing. Several hotels still open.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
Stonington Railroad Depot, via New Haven Railroad at 6:35 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M. Sundays. Connect, arriving in New-York at 4:40 and 7:55 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. trains.
THEO. WARNER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east, at 6, 6:35, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:15, 5, 5:15, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 7:10, 9:35, 10:10 A. M., 3:40, 4:05, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE.
FALL RIVER LINE, $1.00 TO BOSTON
FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.
Corresponding reduction to all points. Palace, Stateroom accommodations, Unequaled.
DAY RIVER LINE OF STEAMBOATS
Sundays included, from Pier 38 N. R., foot of Murray-st., 4:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4:30 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:45 P. M. Stop at Annex boats.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. DORION & SAVILLE, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO ALBANY, $1.00
until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day at 5 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sundays and morning excepted) with trains north, west, and east.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 46 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 26th	6:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 26th	6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d	6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 23d	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26th	1:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 27th	10:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 27th	9:30 P. M.
Thursday, 28th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 30th	3:00 P. M.		

FOR HONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDINGS at Rondout, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Marlboro, Milton, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steamer Rondout leaves Pier 40 N. R., foot of Rector-st., daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M. Freight received until 4 P. M. Passage, $1.
THOMAS CORNELL leaves DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 3:30 P. M. Election day, Thomas Cornell will leave at 1 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.
The only direct route with palace steamers.
CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT
leading at Hudson for Catskill, West Point, Cold Springs, Stuyvesant, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

A—$1.00 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA
CATSKILL LINE. New steamers RALEIGH and CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 5 P. M. Leave from Pier No. 50 New-York, foot of North River, foot Liberty-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamers leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamer leaves Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ARRIOUNE, leaves Pier 8 E. River, foot Peck-slip, 12:45 P. M. 394-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, ORDENSBURG, NASHUA, PORTLAND, and the EAST. Via NEW-LONDON. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 36 East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 32d-st., East river, 3:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Pier 31, Beekman-st. Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
OFFICES of the INTERNATIONAL and GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
The New-York and Texas Land Company (limited) are removed from 58 Pine-st. to 30 Cedar-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.
BLOAT, RUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Unsapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or blazing for turpentine.

RECKITT'S BLUE.
Factory, Hull, England.
Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A PERFECT WASHING BLUE. It has no granular lumps, no sediment, is free of streaks, and is as easy of application as Liquid Fancy Blue. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all Grocers.
THOMAS LIGHTBOURN & CO., 41 Cedar-st., New-York, Sole Agents for the United States.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust
COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.
CHARTERED 1865.

This company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, and in any position of trust. Also, to act as Trustee for mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY M. ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
JOHN J. McCOOK, WM. HENRY SMITH,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, ALANSON TRASK,
JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, ELBERT B. MONROE,
RICHARD IRVIN, Jr., GEORGE E. GOURAUD,
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-President.
EDWD. LIVINGSTON MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Forty Year First Mortgage
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls,
AND
North-western Railway Co
This road is leased by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO
which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and
Guarantees the Principal and Interest
of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.
FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST.
The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

Ohio Central R. R. Company
SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
TERMINAL BONDS.
These bonds are the direct obligation of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and are a first mortgage lien upon all terminal grounds, docks, tracks, and buildings in the cities of Toledo and Columbus. We are authorized to offer these bonds at 90 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price as any time.
We can confidently recommend these bonds as a first-class investment security.
WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,
11 Pine-street;
SAND BROTHERS & CO.,
54 Wall-street.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1910.
Interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.
The undersigned offer the limited amount of these bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Total issue, $4,800,000 on 394 miles, and secured in addition by 1,250,000 acres of well selected lands. Since 1876 no default in interest payments, and surplus have been as follows:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1879.
Net earnings	$616,234	$622,262	$722,014	$815,708
Interest	150,000	209,216	207,522	330,522
Surplus	$466,434	$412,147	$514,152	$479,476

The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.
ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
We will sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.
BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A special meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be held at the Corporation Council rooms in the City of Middletown, Conn., at 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1880, to take such action as may be deemed expedient as to authorizing the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $500,000, and the execution of a new mortgage of all the property and franchises of the company, and to transact other business incidental thereto. By order of the Executive Committee. T. L. WATSON, Secretary.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can have the same exchanged for stock in the new company at this office on surrender of the receipts issued by the various depositories.
A. A. LOW, Chairman.
SAMUEL HATHAWAY,
LOUIS SNOW, Jr.,
A. G. BROWER,
H. H. FISK. } Trustees.
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1880.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, 25th October, 1880.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM I. BISHLOW was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries of this company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. EDWARD H. ASHBY, on account of continued ill-health. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

$20,000.—SECURED, INVESTMENT, with reliable FORTUNE. A established manufacturing company of this City, with executive offices well located, requiring an extension of business, desires office services of two gentlemen of good position and social standing as adequate compensation, who can each furnish $20,000 at 6 per cent. on approved collaterals. Union Trust Company, Trustee. Address correspondence (avoiding personal interviews, except with eligible parties) to E. G., Box No. 925 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,359 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.
(Next door to the Stock Exchange.)
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission and carried as long as required, on favorable terms and on a moderate margin.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, Nov. 1, 1880.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale to them of Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th of November. J. H. WOLCOTT, M. S. BUSSELL. } Trustees.

A. A. A.—
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Corporations about issuing, and parties holding good interest-paying Bonds will do well to register the same with us for sale, thereby finding a ready market at high rates.
THOMAS & CO., No. 111½ Wall-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 59 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1880.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 6 at 3 P. M. and reopened Nov. 16, 1880. THEO. V. WOOD, Treasurer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY.
Buy and Sell Money Stocks and other Favorite Cross-Securities and Exchange. Telegraphic Transfers and Credits payable throughout the World and Surveys and Forward Freight, Passenger, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 34 BROAD-ST., New-York, Nov. 1, 1880.
THE FIRM OF JAMES STRUTHERS & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JAMES STRUTHERS.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
The Latest Novelty. DOUBLE KNEES
In Children's Fancy Cotton and Woolen Hose, French Cashmere ditto, with Cotton Feet. Also, Misses and Children's Fancy Colored Balbriggan and Embroidered Hosiery.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after Nov. 2, 1880:
Decatur, South Park and Pacific Railroad (Company) First Mortgage 7s.
Greencastle, Ind.:
School-house 5s.
Indiana State:
War Loan 5s.
Ohio and West Virginia Railroad Company:
First Mortgage 7s.
Portsmouth, Ohio:
Railroad Improvement 7s.
Water Works 7s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company:
First Mortgage 7s.
Second Mortgage 7s.
Terre Haute, Ind.:
Consolidated Loan 5s.
NOV. 15.
Marietta, Ohio:
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 6s.
NOV. 20.
Cambridge, Ind.:
Municipal 7s.
NOV. 23.
Madison County, Ind.:
Principal and Interest.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1880, FROM THE
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Division, First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this office.
C. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING CO., 52 BROADWAY, Rooms 1 and 2,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of TEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable MONDAY, Nov. 1 prox., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on Monday, Oct. 25, and reopen Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1880.
Statement of the financial condition of the company:
Cash capital.....$100,000 00
Bills receivable.....10,000 00
Cash in hand—Balance from last account.....10,279 40
Oct. 1, 1880—Net earnings for month of Sept. 15,359 40
$135,638 80
Dividend of 75p. per share, 200,000 shares. 15,000 00
Balance Nov. 1, 1880.....$120,638 80
D. OLYPHANT TALBOT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
DREXEL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1880, FROM THE Second Mortgage "A," "B," and "C" Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this office.
C. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THA

FOR REPUBLICANS TO VOTE

THE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND THE CANDIDATES.

A LIST SHOWING FOR WHAT EACH CITY VOTER CAN CAST HIS BALLOT—THE NAMES PRESENTED FOR EACH OFFICE BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Each duly qualified voter in this City is entitled to cast a ballot to-morrow for 35 Presidential Electors, for a Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals, for a Judge of the Superior Court and a Justice of the Marine Court of this City, for a Recorder, for a Mayor, Register, and Aldermen at Large, for a Congressman, for an Assemblyman, for one District Alderman, or, in some districts, two such Aldermen, and for or against two proposed amendments to the Judiciary article of the State Constitution. The various offices and the amendments are so arranged by law that in order to vote on all the matters each citizen will have to cast seven ballots. For Republicans the first of these ballots should contain the names of the Presidential Electors, which are given elsewhere. The second, known as "the Judiciary" ticket, should contain the following:

Chief-Justice Court of Appeals—CHARLES J. FOLGER.
Recorder—DANIEL G. ROLLINS.
Judge Superior Court—HORACE RUSSELL.
Justice Marine Court—MYER S. ISAACS.

The next ballot contains the County ticket, and completes the list of those candidates to be voted for over the entire City and in every Assembly district. It is as follows:

Mayor—WILLIAM DOWD.
Register—JACOB HESS.
Aldermen at Large—FREDERICK FINCK, HENRY C. PERLEY.

Next come the ballots for Congressmen, Assemblymen, and Aldermen. The various districts in which these officers are, respectively, to be chosen are not coterminous, their boundaries being different. The voter should first ascertain in which Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic district he resides, and then cast his ballot for the candidate or candidates running in each respective district. To help Republicans in this matter the following list has been prepared, giving the boundaries of the various districts, and the Republican candidate or candidates in each district.

CONGRESS.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East River, North River, West Houston-street, East Houston-street, Bowery, Catharine-street, and Governor's, Ellis's, and Bedloe's Islands.
Candidate—CHARLES L. BROCKMEYER.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East River, Catharine, Division, Norfolk, Rivington, and Clinton streets, Avenue B, East Fourteenth-street.
Candidate—VICTOR HEIMBERGER.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Bowery, Fourth-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, and Division streets.
Candidate—WILLIAM W. ASTOR.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Hudson River, West Twenty-sixth street, East Twenty-sixth street, Fourth-avenue, Bowery, East and West Houston streets.
Candidate—ANSON G. MCCOOK.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—North River, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Harlem River, Eighth-avenue, West Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street.
Candidate—JOHN L. N. HUNT.

TENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East River, East Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, and East Eighty-sixth-street, and Blackwell's Island.
Candidate—JAMES TALCOTT.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Seventh-avenue, West Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River, East Eighty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, and East and West Twenty-sixth streets, and Ward's and Randall's Islands.
Candidate—LEVI P. MORTON.

ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Canal-street, Broadway, Park-row, Spruce, Gold, and Ferry streets, Peck-slip, and East and North Rivers; and Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, and Ellis's Island.
Candidate—CHARLES H. TRAINER.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Canal-street, Bowery, Catharine-street, Catharine-slip, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold, and Spruce streets, Park-row, and Broadway.
Candidate—None.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Twenty-third-street, Third-avenue, Bowery, Canal-street, and Broadway.
Candidate—CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Catharine, Division, Grand, Jackson, Montgomery, and South streets.
Candidate—None.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Houston, Hancock, and Bleecker streets, Broadway, Canal and West streets.
Candidate—DANIEL MOONEY.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Stanton-street, East River, Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Clinton streets.
Candidate—FRANCIS SNYDER.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Broadway, Bleecker, and Carmine streets, Sixth-avenue, West Washington-place, West Fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, and West Twenty-third-street.
Candidate—ISAAC I. HAYES.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Stanton, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, and Division streets, and Bowery.
Candidate—JOHN E. BRODSKY.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fourth-street, West Washington-place, Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleecker, Hancock, West Houston, West, and West Eleventh streets, Thirteenth and Eleventh avenues.
Candidate—GEORGE M. CLARK.

TENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—St. Mark's-place, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B, Clinton, and Stanton streets, Bowery, and Third-avenue.
Candidate—CHARLES E. BREHM.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Fortieth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, West Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-fifth-street, and Seventh-avenue.
Candidate—ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Eleventh-street, East River, Stanton and Clinton streets, and Avenue B.
Candidate—FREDERICK W. HAHN.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, West Twenty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, West Sixteenth-street, and North River.
Candidate—ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Fourteenth-street, East River, East Eleventh-street, Avenue B, Seventh-street, Avenue A, St. Mark's-place, and Third-avenue.
Candidate—CHARLES SCHWANTE.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and North River.
Candidate—WILLIAM STRAUSS.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Twenty-sixth-street, East River, East Fourteenth-street, and Third-avenue.
Candidate—JAMES GRAHAM.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West Fifty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fortieth-street, and North River.
Candidate—JAMES W. PERRY.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Forty-second-street, East River, East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Twenty-third-street, and Lexington-avenue.
Candidate—ROBERT ELLIS.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, Seventh-avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-second-street, and North River.
Candidate—DOW S. KITTLE.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Fifty-ninth-street, East River, East Forty-second-street, and Lexington-avenue, and Blackwell's Island.
Candidate—S. D. SEWARDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Eighty-sixth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Fortieth-street, West Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, West Fifty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Transverse road in Central Park, and Fifth-avenue.
Candidate—WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Ninety-first-street, East River, East Fifty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue, East Eighty-sixth-street, and Fifth-avenue.
Candidate—JAMES MCKENNA.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—Harlem River, East River, East Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue, Transverse road in Central Park, Eighth-avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth-street, and Seventh-avenue, and Randall's and Ward's Islands.
Candidate—DONALD MCLEAN.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—The north boundary of New-York City, Bronx River, Westchester County, East River, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and North River.
Candidate—SEWELL S. RANDALL.

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East and North Rivers, Hoboken-street, Canal-street, Broadway, West Houston-street, Bowery, Division, Norfolk, and Rivington streets, and Bedloe's, Ellis's, and Governor's Islands.
Candidate—MICHAEL SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—North River, West Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Houston-street, Broadway, and Canal-street.
Candidates—CHARLES B. WAITE and JOHN H. SEAMAN.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—The Bowery, Fourth-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, East River, Rivington-street, Norfolk-street, and Division-street.
Candidates—GEORGE HILLIARD and AUGUSTUS FLEISCHMANN.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—East Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, North River, West Fortieth-street, and East River.
Candidate—JAMES W. HAWES.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—*Boundaries*—West and East Fortieth-street, East River, Harlem, Spuyten Duyvil [illegible]

Creek, and North River, and Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Randall's Island.
Candidates—JOHN MCCLAVE and HENRY J. ROBINSON.

NINTH DISTRICT, comprising the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.—*Boundaries*—The northern boundary of New-York, Hudson River, Harlem River, East River, Long Island Sound, and Bronx River.
Candidate—JAMES L. WELLS.

BALLOTS FOR TO-MORROW.

THE INSCRIPTIONS WHICH THEY BEAR—INFORMATION NECESSARY TO AVOID FRAUD.

There will be many tricks and devices of the printer's art used to-morrow to defraud honest people of their votes, and every one should be careful to read his ballots and subject them to close scrutiny before he goes to the polling-place to vote. Tickets that Republicans will be called upon to vote have been obtained from the Republican State Committee and at the head-quarters of the local organization, in regard to the genuineness of which there can be no doubt. The ticket for the Republican Electors of this State has on its back the indorsement:

PRESIDENT, NUMBER ONE.

The ticket itself is as follows:

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

CLARENCE A. SEWARD,	JOHN C. CHURCHILL,
DE WITT STAFFORD,	ANDREW WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM H. BEARD,	LESLIE W. RUSSELL,
JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND,	WILLIAM W. WORDEN,
DITMAS JEWELL,	CYRUS B. MARTIN,
WILLIAM E. DINSMORE,	JOHN C. KNOWLTON,
FRANK WORK,	PATRICK H. COSTELLO,
SAMUEL M. SHAFER,	CHARLES NORTH,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,	DAVID A. MUNRO,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,	WILLIAM KREUTZER,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	EZRA B. BLAKE,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	WILLIAM H. WAIT,
JOHN B. TREVOR,	AMORY HOUGHTON, JR.,
ALBERT J. AKIN,	HENRY S. HEBARD,
CHARLES ST. JOHN,	HENRY F. TARBOX,
JAMES HARROWAY,	SHERMAN S. JEWETT,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND,	ORSINO E. JONES,
JAMES A. BURDEN,	

The tickets for Republican Congressmen are indorsed:

CONGRESS, NUMBER THREE.

The face of the ticket in the Eleventh Congressional District reads as follows, tickets in other districts differing from it only in the name of the candidate:

For Representative in Congress for the Eleventh Congressional District,
LEVI P. MORTON.

The Judiciary ticket is indorsed:

JUDICIARY.

Following is the ticket itself:

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles J. Folger, appointed in the place of Sanford E. Church, deceased,
CHARLES J. FOLGER.

For Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Horace Russell, appointed in the place of William E. Curtis, deceased,
HORACE RUSSELL.

For Recorder, in the place of Frederick Smyth, appointed in the place of John K. Hackett, deceased,
DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

For Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of and for the residue of the unexpired term of James P. Sinnott, deceased,
MYER S. ISAACS.

For Assemblymen the ticket is indorsed:

ASSEMBLYMAN, NUMBER FIVE.

In the Eleventh Assembly District the face of the ticket is as follows, and in other districts the face is the same, except as to the name of the candidate:

For Member of Assembly
For the Eleventh Assembly District,
ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

The ticket for Mayor and City and County officers is indorsed:

CITY AND COUNTY.

The face of the ticket reads:

For Mayor,
WILLIAM DOWD.
For Register,
JACOB HESS.
For Aldermen at Large,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
FREDERICK FINCK.

In some of the Aldermanic districts, where it is deemed probable or certain that two Republicans will be elected, two candidates have been placed in the field, and in other districts, where it is believed that two Democrats will be elected and the Republicans can only hope to elect one candidate, under the rule of minority representation, only one candidate has been nominated. In all the districts the indorsement on the ticket and the heading on its face are the same. The Republican ticket in the Seventh District, which will illustrate the ticket for other districts, also, is endorsed as follows:

CITY, NUMBER SIX.

The face of the ticket reads thus:

For Alderman
For the Seventh Senate District,
As the same existed on the First day of January, 1878,
JAMES W. HAWES.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State gives the Legislature power to provide "for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County," and provides that Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court who shall have served 10 years or more shall have their compensation continued to the end of the terms for which they are elected, if they are compelled to retire after reaching the age of 70 years, under the provisions prohibiting them from serving after having reached that age, after the last day of December next.

The ticket for the constitutional amendment is indorsed:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The face of it reads:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
For the Proposed Amendment to Sections Twelve and Thirteen, Article Six of the Constitution.

HARD WORK IN WESTCHESTER.

ENCOURAGING PROMISES OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS AS THE FRUIT OF IT.

The Republicans of Westchester County during the entire campaign, now near its close, have been working like beavers to redeem the county from Democratic rule. Every town and village has had its campaign club, many of them having more than one, and the City of Yonkers alone has had 11 thoroughly organized clubs. Frequent public meetings have been held in every village, not a night having passed without some prominent speaker addressing eager multitudes on the issues of the campaign. The prospect now is that the Republicans will either carry the county or reduce the Democratic majority of last Fall—2,500—to a very low point. For member of Congress from the Twelfth District, which comprises Westchester County and the annexed wards, the Republicans have nominated Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., of Rye, a young and popular candidate, a man of wealth and high reputation, a broker of this City, and against whom his opponents have been unable to say a word. He will poll the full Republican vote, and have a large support from the Democrats. The district was carried at the last regular election by the late Alexander Smith, of Yonkers, a Republican, by 2,200 majority, who died on the eve of his election. There appears to be no good reason why Mr. Taylor should not have the same vote. His opponent is Waldo Hutchins, the present incumbent, who was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Smith. The Greenbackers have a split on their Congressional ticket, the nominees being George Washington Lloyd, of New-Rochelle, and Clarence M. Lyon, of Pelham.

In the First Assembly District the Republican nominee is the Hon. D. Ogden Bradley, of Dobb's Ferry, the present incumbent, who is pitted against the Hon. William F. Moller, of Yonkers. The Greenback nominee is John H. Sullivan, of Yonkers. Mr. Bradley's election can be assured by hard and energetic work by the Republicans, though the district is Democratic by a small majority. For member of Assembly from the Second District, the Republicans have nominated Major James H. Jones, of Pelham, a popular young man and a graduate of West Point. He is every way a capable candidate and would represent the district to the full satisfaction of his constituents. The Democrats have renominated the Hon. William H. Catlin, of Rye, who at present represents the district. The Democrats are not rallying to his support very enthusiastically, and his defeat is probable. Bernard McGill, of Rye, is the Greenback nominee. The Hon. James W. Husted, of Peekskill, is the standard-bearer of the Republicans in the Third Assembly District, which he has represented ever since 1868, with the exception of the last two years, when the Hon. D. Wiley Travis, of Peekskill, a staunch Republican, represented it while Mr. Husted went across the river and captured a district in Rockland County. The election of Mr. Husted is conceded by all. The Democrats have nominated the Hon. Henry C. Nelson, of Sing Sing, for the office, but there is no chance of his election. The Greenbackers have put up Charles P. Bacon, of Bedford Station. The county ticket placed in the field by the Republicans is unusually strong. There are four offices to be filled—District Attorney, Register, Superintendent of the Poor, and Justice of Sessions.

A COMMENDABLE NOMINATION.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Arthur D. Williams, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District, will be elected by a majority larger than that given last year for Mr. Duell. Mr. Williams is a lawyer in good practice, an active Republican, and a popular man, and he will receive not only the full Republican vote, but many of those of his personal friends in the Democratic Party. Having been for several years connected with the district association, he now finds many friends who are glad to assist him in winning success, and who will not be satisfied unless the Republicans show a very decided gain, and secure their Assemblyman by a good round majority.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

While there is an almost overwhelming Democratic majority in the Eighteenth Assembly District, that fact has not discouraged the Republicans from nominating a candidate for the Assembly. They have chosen Robert Ellis, an energetic young business man of good education and character, and are making a thorough canvass in his behalf, with gratifying results. He should be elected, and the Democratic candidate who really did [illegible] nothing at Albany that fits him to entitle him to re-election, should be permitted to remain at home. Vote for Mr. Ellis for the Assembly.

LAST DAYS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

REPUBLICANS CLOSING UP THEIR WORK—TICKETS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURNS.

There was considerable activity at all the Republican head-quarters yesterday, in the final preparations for to-morrow's elections. On every hand were to be seen huge masses of tickets, in packages, and in the corners of the rooms were hundreds of bags, containing the bunched tickets for the various districts. In some instances the tickets were distributed to the districts, but the greater part of the delivery work will be done to-day. At the National Committee rooms, of course, there was none of this work, and there were only a dozen or so of committeemen and prominent City Republicans present; but at the State Committee rooms and the rooms of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Central Committee there was real bustle. All last evening the inpouring of visitors to Gen. Arthur's room at the State Committee head-quarters was surprising, embracing not merely prominent office-holders and politicians, but many leading merchants and bankers. Gen. Grant spent a considerable part of the evening there, and was surrounded by a circle of personal friends, with whom he engaged in pleasant conversation. At each of these head-quarters unusual confidence was expressed as to the result of the coming election, and a feeling that the canvass had been thorough and complete.

The head-quarters of the different candidates on the Republican City and County ticket are also very active. Mr. Dowd's canvass for the Mayoralty has been directed from the Campaign Club head-quarters, and his friends from every district in the City were there during the day, bringing in reports and receiving instructions for to-morrow. The utmost confidence prevailed among them and seemed to be justified by the condition of affairs. Mr. Jacob Hess, the candidate for Register, has head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the rooms were full of clerks, copyists, and messengers, and there was nobody present who did not seem to be at work. Judge Horace Russell, the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, has made a most thorough and exhaustive canvass from his head-quarters in the Gilsey House, and his friends are confident not merely that he will be elected, but that his majority will run up to about 20,000. Democrats even, from all parts of the City, have been to his rooms and volunteered their support. Myer S. Isaacs, the candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, has made a very thorough canvass, and expects to draw to his support from 5,000 to 8,000 regular Democratic votes.

The Republican National Committee has made arrangements to display the election returns to-morrow night on a mammoth screen in Madison-square, opposite the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. A wooden frame about 30 feet high will erected in such position as to give a view from a space of about seven acres of the streets and the square. A calcium light will be thrown against the screen to display the figures.

DEMOCRATS WITHOUT COMFORT.

THEIR HEAD-QUARTERS DESERTED—DISAPPOINTED HANGERS-ON—THEIR LOCAL TICKET.

The head-quarters of the Democratic National Committee at No. 138 Fifth-avenue was deserted yesterday, although the doors were opened for the same rabble that has frequented that building for many days. Days and nights the chairs and lounges there have been occupied by disappointed politicians, who have raved about the "misfortunes of the great Democratic Party." These eminent statesmen have grown weary in waiting for something to turn up for their individual benefit. Chairman William H. Barnum has done his utmost to secure money, and has recently met with nothing but disappointments. Democratic stump orators have waited for weeks for engagements, but Chairman Barnum has been compelled to turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Many who have been employed in the head-quarters have labored without pecuniary reward, and with the hope of securing positions under Hancock's Administration.

In the Democratic State Committee rooms in the Hoffman House there was a scene of gloom last evening. William A. Fowler, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who gained unenviable notoriety as a Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn, is in command of them. Last night he moved about like an undertaker at a funeral. A few Democratic politicians loitered around the corridors of the hotel, and listened to the cheerful information that in a certain pool-room in the neighborhood bets were being offered by gamblers, who wager their money to win and without sentiment, that Gen. Garfield will be the next President; that the State of New-York will give 25,000 majority for the Republican ticket, and that William Dowd will be elected Mayor of this City. The head-quarters of Mr. William R. Grace, the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty, in the Westminster Hotel, were visited by a few politicians who tried to be merry. *Mr. Grace was invisible. The impression seemed* to be general that Mr. Charles H. Truax, the candidate for the Superior Court Judgeship, will be badly defeated. There were rumors of a serious quarrel between some of the Democratic "leaders," and assertions about mismanagement of the canvass were freely and excitedly made. An interview between Maurice J. Power and ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury was spoken of as having been especially exhilarating. A member of the Tammany Hall General Committee added fuel to the fire by saying that Mr. Grace would be defeated in consequence of the personal quarrels among the Democrats. He declared that he knew many members of his own party who had always voted a Democratic ticket who would now vote for Mr. Dowd. Telegrams were received from various parts of the State asking whether it was true that Mr. John Kelly was selling out Hancock in order to save his County ticket.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR REGISTER.

In selecting Jacob Hess as a candidate for Register the Republicans have nominated a man who has enjoyed for years a deserved popularity. He has been tried in office, and has been found to be a true man, while socially he has endeared himself to a host of friends who know him as frank, honest, and warm-hearted, generous almost to a fault. His record is so familiar that it need scarcely be reproduced. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1847; came here when he was 8 years of age; engaged for years in the commission business in Washington Market as a dealer in meats, and in 1874, when he became a candidate for Alderman, was elected by 800 majority. In 1875 he was chosen to represent his district in the Assembly, receiving a majority of 6,000 votes. As a member of Assembly he served on the Committee on Crime, which sat in this City, and made a voluminous report to the Assembly of 1876. Under Mayor Wickham's appointment he served as an Inspector of Schools, and in May, 1879, was appointed by Mayor Cooper to be Commissioner of Charities and Correction. In 1877 he was a candidate for Register, and was only defeated by Mr. Loew by a small majority. Mr. Hess has entered the present canvass with great hopes of success, and the prospect is brighter to him now than it was at any time during his former contest. Every personal friend that he has in this City is exerting himself diligently to further his election, and if good citizens wish to see a man elected to the office of Register who will administer the duties of the office faithfully and honestly, they should not fail to see that their City tickets contain the name of Jacob Hess.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mr. Charles H. Trainor has been nominated by the Republicans for member of the Assembly from the First District, and will not only receive the party vote but the support of many Democrats. He was born in the district, was educated in the public schools, and for 17 years has held a responsible position in one of the largest mercantile houses on Church-street. For five years he has been President of the district association. He would make a better representative than either of the men who are opposed to him, and Democrats who desire to have a better man to represent them at Albany than they could find in their own party should vote for Mr. Trainor.

MR. BEECHER AND COL. INGERSOLL.

The following letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in reference to his presiding over the Brooklyn meeting on Saturday night, at which Col. Ingersoll delivered the address, is made public, having been sent originally to Albert Daggett, of Brooklyn:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 29.

If it would promote the cause, I would preside at twenty meetings with twenty Robert Ingersolls to speak. This is no time to ask questions about a man's religious beliefs. If he believes in his country, in manhood, in liberty, he has the right to march in the ranks with me or any other man. Do what you think best about it, and I will be obedient.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

AN EXCELLENT CANDIDATE.

The Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District—Daniel Mooney—is one of the best known and most widely esteemed gentlemen in the district, where he has resided continuously for over 50 years, and as the Democrats are divided, having two candidates in the field, the prospects for his election to-morrow are very encouraging. Mr. Mooney has been in the field only one week, but he has made a vigorous canvass, and his many friends are working faithfully for him. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and known to all for his great devotion to the Republican Party. He is an Elder in the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church, and will secure many Democratic, as well as all the Republican, votes of his district.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Cavanagh, aged 17, of No. 241 East Fifty-fourth-street, was pushed off the rear platform of a Third-avenue car last night by the conductor, and sprained his left leg. The conductor escaped arrest.

Mary Leisack, of Railroad-avenue and Second-street, East Newark, who on Wednesday was knocked down by a truck in front of the Astor House and had her right thigh crushed, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The driver of the truck escaped.

The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, which left this port for Fall River on Saturday evening, put into Newport to discharge a part of her cargo, and reached Fall River at 2:45 P. M. yesterday, several hours late. This fact gave rise to an unfounded report that the Newport had been sunk.

Rensselaer Topping, aged 85, of No. 109 Prospect-avenue, Brooklyn, was found wandering in Chatham-street late on Saturday night by Officer Nolan, of the Fourth Precinct. At 9:30 A. M. yesterday his daughter claimed him at the Oak-street station-house. She said he had wandered away from home.

G. W. Tennent, a native of Philadelphia and a mechanical engineer by occupation, was reported missing at Police Head-quarters yesterday. He was employed in Water-street, and was last seen at 5 P. M. on Saturday in Fulton-street, going toward the ferry. He then had $50 or $60 in his possession. He lived at No. 85 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

While insane on Saturday night, Conrad Radsky, a silver-plater, whose wife is at East Cambridge, Mass., attempted to commit suicide in the lager-beer saloon No. 41 Bowery by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He inflicted a serious wound, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Yesterday he was transferred to the New-York Hospital.

Early on Saturday morning burglars entered the station of the elevated railroad at Forty-second-street near the Grand Central Depot, opened the safe by using the combination, and stole $500 in money and tickets from an inner compartment, which was forced open by jimmies. The case was reported yesterday to Capt. Hooker, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, and to Inspector Byrnes. Railroad employes are suspected.

Eugene Renard, of No. 145 Christopher-street, went on Saturday night to a saloon near his home, and, paying for a drink, exhibited a wallet which contained $12 in silver and bills. As he was leaving the saloon, John Dunphy, who says he is a weigher in the Custom-house, took the wallet from him and ran away. After a long chase, Officer Lally, of the Ninth Precinct, captured him. Yesterday Justice Wandell held Dunphy to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Superintendent Walling has received notice that Henry Evans, Jr., of the firm of Evans, Day & Co., Baltimore, has been missing since Sept. 14. On that day he started from St. Joseph, Mo., for Council Bluffs and Omaha, and since then nothing has been heard from him. Mr. Evans is 56 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of dark complexion. It is believed that he has been foully dealt with, and a reward of $250 is offered by the firm of Evans, Day & Co. for the recovery of his body, dead or alive.

On the night of Oct. 26 Elizabeth Kelly, a pickpocket, robbed John McKenna, of No. 305 East Twenty-ninth-street, of his watch and chain while he was walking on Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. Yesterday she was arrested, and in the Yorkville Police Court was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The woman is an associate of Thomas Foster, who on Saturday was held in $3,000 bail for trial for burglary on the complaint of Dr. E. S. Bates, of No. 310 East Thirtieth-street.

On the track of the Hudson River Railroad at Seventy-eighth-street, Officer Isiel, of the Thirty-first Precinct, found yesterday the body of an unknown man who had apparently been surprised and killed by a train. The man was about 40 years old, of middle stature, had dark hair, chin whiskers and mustache, and wore a dark blue coat and trowsers made of diagonal cloth. He had two carpenter's rules and an open-faced silver watch. The body was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

A fight occurred yesterday morning in the waiters' coat-room at the Windsor Hotel, between Thomas Murray and Thomas Foley, both waiters. They had been at enmity for some time, and when Murray struck Foley in the face Foley retaliated by slashing Murray in the neck with a pen-knife. He inflicted a dangerous wound, and Murray was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Foley was arrested by Detective McGowan, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Last night Capt. Mount was requested to arrest the witnesses to the affray, as Murray's condition was critical.

Superintendent Walling and Inspectors Thorne, Dilks, and Murray were busy yesterday in preparing lists of patrolmen for duty at the polling places to-morrow. The force at the disposition of the Superintendent will not permit of three officers being sent to all the polling places. Many places will only have two officers, and few of the patrol posts will be properly covered. Citizens would do well on election day not to trust to the Police, but to take measures to protect their lives and property against the criminal classes, who generally reap a harvest then.

Officer Morgan, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, on Saturday morning found a man, who was partly undressed and who flourished a pistol, in the grounds of H. F. Spaulding's residence, at Riverdale. At the King's Bridge station-house the man said he was Wolfram Flugels, 28 years old, a native of Germany, and a banker. He had come from Milwaukee, Wis., and had business with Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, bankers, No. 17 William-street. He was taken before Justice Flammer, who remanded him for examination. It was ascertained that Flugels jumped from an express train of the Hudson River Railroad when it slackened speed north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

BROOKLYN.

Louisa Blattmacher, a child living at No. 453 Dean-street, fell into a tub of hot water yesterday and was scalded so seriously that she is not expected to live.

A young woman named Adelia Levy, of No. 71 Forsyth-street, New-York, tried to jump into the East River yesterday from the Catharine ferry-boat Peconic. Some of the passengers caught her in time and handed her over to the Police, who gave her into the care of her parents.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher talked to a large audience in Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, from the text in Romans xii.:11: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." Mr. Beecher insisted that a man who is a Christian had no business to be slow unless he could show a doctor's certificate giving him a right to be slow. Of all heresies he said none was more deadly than a drowsy preacher.

LONG ISLAND.

Mark Hyman, only 13 years old, son of Henry Hyman, a cigar manufacturer at Riverhead, on Thursday night made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by swallowing corrosive sublimate. At last accounts he was yet alive, but the chances of his recovery were regarded as extremely few. The report is that his father, who was absent in New-York at the time, had of late been severe with him. On Thursday afternoon his mother either caught him in some offense or suspected him of it, and threatened to tell his father. Mark replied that his father would never whip him again. He bade some of his boy friends good-bye, got the poison from a closet in the house, and took it in his bed-room, where his mother subsequently found him writhing in agony.

DEATH FROM ESCAPING GAS.

Sofia Ingenito, aged 21, a handsome brunette, with her brothers, Cattello and Errico, arrived in New-York from Castellamare di Stabia, Province of Naples, Italy, on Friday. Rafaele Savarese, a Crosby-street grocer and wine merchant, knew their uncle, Arcangelo Abbatichio, who is at Latrobe, Penn., and at his request met the young people and obtained rooms for them at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring-street. Sofia had room No. 16. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning one of the brothers tried to arouse his sister, but she did not answer repeated raps on the door of her room. An employe of the hotel detected a strong odor of gas in the hallway, and a policeman burst in the door. Sofia lay dead in bed. On retiring she had either blown out the gas or had not turned the cock far enough. Her body was taken to an undertaker's, and Abbatichio was given notice by telegraph. The Ingenitos belong to a well-to-do family, and the girl and her brothers were going to Pennsylvania to open a restaurant with their uncle, who has a barber's shop at Latrobe.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bronson C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Commander William Gibson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Commodore George M. Ransom, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

M. Outrey, French Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman J. T. Updegraff and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; ex-Gov. James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ALBANY COUNTY PAYING THE COST.

The tax-payers of Albany County are paying the increased costs of Democratic rule and knavery. The *Journal* on Saturday evening thus sets forth some of the details: "Up to this morning the tax-payers knew that the 'ring' administration had borrowed $150,000 to make up deficiencies which would not have occurred under a competent, economical or honest administration. This morning $50,000 was added to this amount, making the present aggregate $200,000. Hitherto the penitentiary has returned, annually, from $20,000 to $45,000 into the Treasury. Under the McEwen-Nolan Democratic ring administration this aggregate will be cut down this year, certainly as low as $10,000 [illegible] have $5,000, perhaps nothing! This is the price the people have to pay for the rule of knaves and incompetents."

THE FUNERAL OF DR. SEGUIN.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES DISPENSED WITH—REMARKS BY PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Funeral services of a rather unusual kind were held yesterday over the body of the late Dr. Edouard Seguin, the celebrated specialist in the treatment of idiocy, at the residence of his son, Dr. E. C. Seguin, No. 41 West Twentieth-street. The body of the dead physician reposed in a black cloth-covered casket, in the parlor. A large number of persons were present, including members of the County Medical Society, Dr. Henry B. Wilbur, Superintendent of the State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse; Dr. J. Marion Sims, Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the School for Imbecile Children, at Barre, Mass.; Dr. L. Sayre, Dr. L. P. Brockett, of Brooklyn; Dr. Herman Knapp, Dr. William H. Draper, Dr. Kinnicutt, Dr. McBride, Dr. Ball, Dr. Emerson, Dr. A. H. Smith, and Mr. Ambrose Monell. Dr. E. C. Seguin was seated near a small table, facing the friends who had come to the services. Near him sat the bereaved widow, a lady much younger in years than the deceased, dressed in the deepest mourning, and overcome with grief. The services were conducted by Dr. E. C. Seguin, who began by addressing the assembled mourners as follows:

"My friends, to some of you it may not be known that my dear father, whose memory you honor in coming here, had been a deliberate and consistent free-thinker throughout his adult life. He was not an athiest, but he rejected all religious theories and practices. He worshiped truth and honor, and his life was steadfastly guided by moral principles and love for his fellow-men. While holding firmly to his ideas of life, he was truly respectful of the faith of others, and he never, to my knowledge, made a deliberate attempt to destroy such faith in his acquaintances. At the close of such a life it seemed to his widow and to me that to hold religious service over his remains would be a contradiction. We therefore desired to have a lay service at which several of my father's old and dear friends should speak to you of his character and works with words coming from the heart."

Dr. Henry B. Wilbur was then introduced. He said, among other things, that the system for the physiological training of idiots adopted and pursued by Dr. Seguin in France was brought to his attention by an account of a visit to the school, published in *Chambers's Journal* in 1847, and not long after in a medical journal, which gave a glowing account of it. Desiring to start a similar institution in this country, Dr. Wilbur wrote to France for works on the subject, and received the single book published in 1846 by his deceased friend. This book filled a great gap in medical science, and was regarded with so much favor by Pope Pius IX. that he transmitted a special letter of commendation to the author. Having a desire to hold communication with Dr. Seguin, the speaker wrote to Paris concerning his whereabouts, and received a reply to the effect that he had disappeared from that city. Some three years later Dr. Wilbur was surprised with a visit from Dr. Seguin, who then informed him as to his movements. The French Revolution of 1848 had found him an earnest Republican and the intimate associate of a band of men who gave tone and strength to the movement, and among whom were Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, the only members of the coterie now living. Seeing no hope for the permanent establishment of freedom in France, Dr. Seguin, with his young wife and little son, came to America. He settled at first in Ohio, visited Syracuse, and became Superintendent of the asylum there. The ill-health of his wife forced him to return to Ohio and to discontinue for a long period the great work of his life. Dr. Wilbur reviewed the published works of Dr. Seguin, closing with an eloquent tribute to his social and mental qualities.

Dr. J. Marion Sims had been deputed to read a brief biographical sketch of the dead physician, prepared by Dr. L. P. Brockett. In it were described the early studies of Dr. Seguin, his later training under the preceptors Itard and Esquirol, the details of his physiological system for the treatment of idiocy, his participation in the French revolutionary movement, and his published works. Dr. Sims supplemented the paper with remarks of his own, in which he alluded to Dr. Seguin's metric system, and methods of thermometry in terms of unqualified praise. Dr. Seguin was reported to have died poor, the speaker said, but he left a heritage to science and humanity worth more than gold.

Dr. Brown, of Barre, delivered the next address. He desired, he said, simply to testify his friendship and the sentiments of his heart toward his old teacher, for as such he had always regarded Dr. Seguin. For more than a quarter of a century he had endeavored to follow out the instructions he had received from Dr. Seguin, and while he revered and loved him and respected his acumen of thought, he had merely risen to testify to his friendship for him. Dr. Brockett, who made the closing address, spoke of Dr. Seguin as a kind, courteous gentleman, whose private life had been without spot or blemish, and whose remarkable unselfishness was one of the most prominent traits of his character. No man could have been more loyal or devoted to his friends. With those loving traits were combined a lofty, chivalric spirit which only made his gentleness the more admirable. After the close of the services the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

We shall never cease to indorse the good qualities of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP; for without its good effect our paper would have been short of reading matter this week; we had a shocking cough.—(*Weekly Union.*)—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Stella, J. H. Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs. Hersee, Miss Clifton, Miss Imma, Miss Corri, Miss Cook, Miss Evans, G. Olmi, Mr. West, Mr. Appleby, Mr. Hughes, H. G. Corvett and friend, B. Louis, E. Jervois, J. H. Connell, Mrs. Davis, Miss B. Prendergast, H. Gough, Mr. Marshall, Miss Somerville, Miss Avernail, Miss Elliston, Mrs. Collins, Miss Houston, N. R. Heath, Isaac Barker, A. T. Brown, George B. Stone, G. C. Boswell, Miss Boswell, Miss S. J. Bodine, William Hughes, A. De Graaw, W. H. Jordon, R. B. Brandeger, James Gamble, G. Torrence, Mrs. Torrence, W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mulvehill, D. C. Brian, Mrs. Scott, J. W. Moore, Mrs. Moore and infant, Mrs. Ogden and infant, Mrs. Craycroft, two Misses Craycroft, Mrs. M. Davies, Master B. Davies, Miss M. Davies, D. Davies, H. Wilson, Mrs. Avernal.

In steam-ship Circassia, from Glasgow.—James D. Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Dobson, Miss Watt, Thomas Shields, Miss Joanne Harris, Thomas Hodge, the Rev. J. B. McNelly, James Williamson, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Agnes McCallum and child, Mrs. Black, Miss Black, Lewis Black, W. M. Young, James Patterson, William Young, R. T. Graham, George Hayes, R. P. Peixotto, Capt. W. Ericson, Alfred Chisholm, Master J. Hamilton Fish, Mr. Hogan, Miss Janet G. Cousins, D. S. Keith, Miss Mary Anne E. Connacher, Alexander McAdam, John B. Reynolds, Miss Susan Mooney, W. G. Powell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets.....4:57 | Moon rises..5:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy Hook..	6:23	Gov. Island..	7:23	Hell Gate...	9:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...........SUNDAY, OCT. 31.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Rogers, Liverpool Oct. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Oct. 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Bahama, (Br.,) Whitehurst, Trinidad Oct. 15, Barbados 14th, St. Lucia 18th, Martinique 21st, and Dominica 22d, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Thomas Keillor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Steele, London Sept. 21, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. W.; clear; at City Island, the same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thingvalla, for Copenhagen; Hermod, for Havre, (not 30th;) Norman Monarch, for London; Louisiana, for New-Orleans, (not 30th;) State of Texas, for Galveston, (not 30th;) Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C., (not 30th;) Wyoming, for Baltimore, (not 30th;) ship Angelia, for Trieste; Anna, Comet, and D. H. Watjen, for Bremen; Don Enrique, for Liverpool; Ventus, for Charleston; barks Carl Linck, for Elsinore for orders; Charles Tottie, for Amsterdam; Haab, for Rotterdam; Zaritza, for Trieste; Vikar, for Aarhuus; Uller, for Lisbon; Leone, for Marseilles; Thomas Cochrane, for Hanna; Frenzed and Lessons, for Cork for orders; Evening Star, for London; Liberia, for Monrovia and a market; Rebecca Carnana, for Cardenas; John Fought, for Baltimore; Ceres, for Philadelphia; brigs Ella Whittemore, for Port Elizabeth; Daphne, for Demerara; Arcadia, for Port Spain, Trinidad; Charles A. Hoard, for St. Kitts.

Also, steam-ship Manhattan, for Norfolk; ship Knight Commander, for Liverpool; barks Sarah Chambers and Bristol, for Antwerp; Granit, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark Chieftain, for Cork for orders, and all vessels reported at City Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Annie M. Small, Packer, from Iloilo, which was anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City 31st.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 31, 28 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Minnie Carmichael, (Br.,) Taylor, from Calais, bound W.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Oct. 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3:30 this afternoon.

The steam-ship Antisana, Capt. Burgess, from Savannah, for Liverpool, has arr. here short of coal. She landed the crew of the ship India, (Br.,) Capt. McCarthy, from Quebec Sept. 18, for Liverpool, which was abandoned, waterlogged, on the 29th inst., 500 miles W. of Fastnet Rock.

HAMBURG, Oct. 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ships Gellert, Capt. Kuhlewein, from New-York Oct. 14, and Silesia, Capt. Albers, from New-York Oct. 16, have arr.

NEW DESIGNS

IN

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND INGRAIN

CARPETS

Manufactured by Ourselves

Expressly for This Season's Retail Trade.

THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND TO COMBINE TO AN UNUSUAL EXTENT

Elegance in Style and Finish,

Durability in Wear, and

Economy in Price.

WE ALSO OFFER AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND EAST INDIAN CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS, DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS AND OTHER POPULAR FLOOR COVERINGS AT

Extremely Moderate Rates.

J. & J. DOBSON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS,

40 & 42 WEST 14TH-ST., N. Y.

John Van Gaasbeek, Manager.

Mr. Grace's Manly Letter.

A STIRRING DOCUMENT

That Carries Conviction in Every Line.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD BE SECURED—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE PRESERVED IN ALL THEIR INTEGRITY—NO SECT OR CREED TO BE KNOWN IN ANY APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE—NO PLEDGES GIVEN TO EITHER INDIVIDUAL OR PARTY—WHEN ELECTED, MR. GRACE, AS MAYOR, WILL DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE—MR. TRUAX ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. William R. Grace prepared his letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Mayoralty, tendered him by the United Democracy of the City. It reached the hands of the Chairman of the Joint Committee yesterday. The document, which is brief and explicit, deals with the principal questions which affect the national interests of the people, and his views are of such a sound and far-reaching nature that they must command the respect and support of every citizen. The following is the letter:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

To the Committee from the Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York, and to the Committee from the Democratic Organization of Tammany Hall:

GENTLEMEN: On being notified by you of my nomination for the office of Mayor by the convention which you represent, I replied orally that I accepted the nomination and would formally notify you of my acceptance in writing. I appreciate the high honor conferred upon me, and recognize the grave responsibilities which the incumbency of the office would impose. I accept the trust confided to me as the representative of a united Democracy, and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to the public and with credit to myself.

In dedicating my time and energy to these duties, I shall hope to exercise the same prudence, diligence and constancy of purpose which I have always sought to impress upon my commercial career. Efficiency and economy of administration should be promoted by every public officer, and I shall spare no exertion to secure both. The debt of the City, although considerably lessened of late years, must be kept down to the lowest point, and by wise management of financial affairs gradually extinguished. The parks which adorn our Metropolis should be preserved in order and neatness for the benefit of the people, and all needed public improvements prosecuted with vigor and economy.

The system of sewerage, upon which depends in so great a degree the health of the City, requires watchful care that malarial diseases may be prevented. A supply of water in abundance to all parts of the City is a public necessity, and every proper means should be used, consistent with economy of expenditure, to meet the wants of a rapidly-increasing population.

The commercial importance of New-York demands that a system of dockage for the vessels entering our harbor should be perfected, and that facilities for handling and transferring freight upon its water front should be increased. This subject, with which my long connection with the shipping business has made me somewhat familiar, would receive from me faithful examination, and I should deem it my duty to recommend such measures in connection therewith as would advance the interests of commerce and increase the prosperity of the City.

If elected, it shall be my aim to preserve in its integrity the common school system so long established and regarded with so much pride by the American people. In any appointments which I may have to make in connection with our school management, I shall not fail to give full and proper recognition to the prevailing American sentiment in this regard. I believe that the common schools established by the people and esteemed by them as their richest inheritance, should be maintained by them inviolate and I shall favor liberal appropriations for their support. All expenditures of public moneys for charitable purposes should be prudently made, and the laws which regulate them faithfully enforced.

In discharging the duty devolving upon me in this connection, I will know neither sect nor creed, and act with entire impartiality.

My name was presented for nomination by one of the two principal Democratic organizations of the City, accepted by the other, and approved by other influential political associations. In so far as such considerations may be taken into account, I shall not be unjust to any of them, and I shall not forget that I owe my services to the whole public, and shall endeavor to merit the approbation of all citizens whose first concern, irrespective of party considerations, is that the public service shall be honestly and efficiently conducted.

I accept the nomination of the Democratic Party, as it is tendered to me, without pledges to individuals or political organizations, and, if elected, shall discharge the duties of the high office of Mayor in the interest of all the people. Yours very respectfully,

W. R. GRACE.

JAMES McCREERY & Co.
BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.

Will place on their retail counters,

MONDAY, NOV. 1,

A special purchase of

500 Pcs. (RICH)

BLACK SATIN BROCADES

AT $2, $2 50, AND $3 PER YARD.

50c. AND $1 PER YARD LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

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TIMES BUILDING.

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14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AVENUE.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS THE

Leaders in

POPULAR PRICES,

ALL THE CHOICE STYLES IN

TRIMMED HATS

AND BONNETS, BOTH IMPORTED AND THOSE OF OUR OWN PRODUCTION.

UNTRIMMED HATS IN ALL SHAPES.
REAL FRENCH FUR BEAVER HATS.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, &C., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED

SUITS AND CLOAKS

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BLACK

SATIN DE LYON.

WE OFFER A SUPERIOR QUALITY AT $2 24, NEVER BEFORE SOLD UNDER $3 00.
50 PIECES MORE OF OUR CASHMERE FINISH BLACK SILK AT 99c. AND $1 24. BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN BLACK

CASHMERE,

AT 59c. 79c. AND 89c.
THESE GOODS CANNOT BE EQUALED AT THE PRICE. FULL LINES ON ALL DESIRABLE AND STAPLE GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

GLOVE

DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH NEW AND CHOICE GOODS, INCLUDING A FULL LINE OF OUR CELEBRATED LA FORGE GLOVE, THREE TO TEN BUTTONS, IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

AND UNDERWEAR. IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL POPULAR MAKES, AT PRICES POSITIVELY BELOW COMPETITION.

FULL LINE OF

BOYS' CLOTHING

IN THE LATEST STYLES, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

BOOK

DEPARTMENT. IMMENSE STOCK OF STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
FALL IMPORTATION OF ALBUMS NOW OPEN.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. SHOES ALL WIDTHS AND SIZES. PRICES POSITIVELY BELOW COMPETITION.

CHINA AND GLASS

DEPARTMENT. WE DISPLAY THE RICHEST AND MOST BRILLIANT HEAVY CUT ENGLISH TABLE GLASS, AT FULLY 25 PER CENT. LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

BACCARATS,

"EPIS" TABLE GLASS, AND ELEGANTLY DECORATED COLOGNE SETS AND VASES, ARE NOVELTIES THAT CANNOT BE SEEN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE.

POMONA

DINNER AND TEA WARE, ALSO NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, HAS BEEN INDORSED BY OUR PATRONS TO BE ALL THAT WE CLAIM FOR IT: ORIGINAL IN STYLE, ARTISTIC IN DESIGN, POPULAR IN PRICE.

BAROQUE, OPTIC, AND CRAQUELE GLASSWARE, IN ALMOST ENDLESS VARIETY, AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

WE MAINTAIN OUR MOTTO, THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY, THE LATEST NOVELTIES, THE LOWEST PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO

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CATARRH

CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1 50.

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